SEPTEMBER 1888.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,416—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1888.

PRICE, 3 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, & Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed and published at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Steam Press.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.

As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
12	7 0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12	7 0
22	12 9		22	12 9
25	13 8	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palmer	25	13 8
28	15 0		28	15 0
34	18 0	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafit	34	18 0
38	20 0		38	20 0

C. P. & Co.'s BORDEAUX HOUSE selection ranks as the finest in India.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday.
B.L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	21st Sept.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	28th ,,
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	5th Oct.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	12th ,,
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	19th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	26th ,,
B.L. ROME	5011	1,000	A. W. Adamson.	2nd Nov.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	9th ,,
B.L. ARCADIA	6500	1500	W. B. Andrews	16th ,,
SIAM	3041	500	H Weighell	23rd ,,
B.L. KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	30th ,,

‖ The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† Those vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on or about 26th September and 10th October.

For further particulars apply to

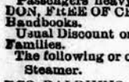
H. W. ULOTH,

Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 11th September, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
DCO. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Oct	20th Nov.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th ,,	10th Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer. To sail.

STURA ... .. on the 15th September, 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,

Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11th Sept., 1888.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 13th October, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers should be on board with their Luggage at 0 Berth in the Prince's Dock by 2 p.m.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
23, Esplanade Road.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite passenger Steamer CITY of CARTHAGE, 2,650 tons, Captain W. M. GREIVE, will SAIL from Bombay for Liverpool on or about 19th Sept. This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, two berth cabins, the (on deck), baths, punkahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th August, 1888.

KEMP AND CO.'S FLUID EXTRACT OF JAMBOOL.

ENGENIA JAMBOLANA.

THIS drug, from the well-known Jambool fruit of India, of old repute among native physicians, has recently been proved to be a powerful Anti-Diabetic remedy; and chemical enquiry has shown its remarkable power of preventing the transformation of Starchy Matter into Sugar.

The effect of this preparation in reducing the amount of the renal secretion and the formation of sugar is immediate and progressive.

Per pound bottle, Rs. 8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

COURT TOILET SOAPS.

Exquisitely perfumed, and which took the Medal at the Sydney International Exhibition, 1879.

SERIES C.

Clematis. Orris.
Magnolia. Jasmin.
Spring Flowers. Hawthorn.

Per Box of 3 Tablets, Re. 1-4.

SERIES B.

Lily of the Valley. Bouquet de Roses.
Seringal. ,, ,, Violettes.
Cheurefeuille. ,, ,, Verveine.

Per Box of 3 Tablets, Re. 1.

SAVON DES BEBES,

The Finest Soap for Babies' use.
Per Box of 3 Tablets, Re. 1.

SAVON ROYAL,

An excellent Hygienique Bath Soap.
Per Box of 1 doz. Tablets, Re. 1-4; double size, Rs. 2.

SAVON BELGE,

A Magnificent Bath and Toilet Soap.
Per Box of 1 doz. Tablets, Re. 1-8.

SAVON NATIONAL,

A Superior Hygienique Bath and Toilet Soap.
Per Box of 1 doz. large Tablets, Rs. 2.

MONSTRE BATH SOAP,

Very Superior, and perfectly free from all impurities.

Per Box of 1 doz. Tablets, Rs. 2-8.

FINEST OLD BROWN WINDSOR,

Square Tablets, per doz., or Large Ovals per doz., Rs. 2.

KEMP AND CO., Limited, Bombay.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, Re. 1; postage 1 anna

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 20th September, at noon, calling at Verawal, Maugrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie en route weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA" 1080 tons (at 11 a. m., on 23rd September, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Baherin, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,780 tons, on THURSDAY, 20th September, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on THURSDAY, 4th October, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1 978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 3rd October, at noon.

FOR MARMAGOA *VIA* RUTNAGHERI AND VINGORLA.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 22nd September, at 4 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th September, 1888. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEA FOAM SEA

BISCUITS.

Are the nicest substitute for Baker's Bread.

Price per tin, Rs. 2.

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BULL DOG PIPE.

With Hall-marked Silver Band, strong and useful.

With Horn or Vulcanite Mouth-piece, from Rs. 2-12.
Do. do. with Screw Mount in case from Rs. 5-12 to 11.
Do. Amber Mouth-piece do. do. from Rs. 12 to 27-8.

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHEAVIN'S PATENT RAPID FILTERS,

THE most efficient yet invented, they purify with astonishing rapidity the most offensive, stagnant, or other water, and are fitted with Silver-plated Tap and India Rubber Washer complete.

No. 000	Half gallon size	each	8 8
,, ,,	,, ,, Wicker covered	,,	10 0
,, 00	One-and-a-half gallon size	,,	10 8
,, ,,	,, Wicker covered.	,,	12 8
,, 0	Two-and-a-half gallon size	,,	14 0
,, ,,	,, Wicker covered.	,,	16 0
,, 1	Three-and-a-half gallon size	,,	19 0
,, ,,	,, Wicker covered.	,,	22 8
,, 2	Five gallon size	,,	26 0
,, ,,	,, Wicker covered	,,	30 0
,, 3	Six gallon size	,,	33 0
Filters, Atkin's, Charcoal, for the Bedroom		,,	5 8
,, ,,	for the Table	,,	7 0
Filters, Pocket, for Travellers	each	4-12 and	5 8
French Stone Bottles	one litre	,,	3 0
,, ,,	two litres	,,	4 0
,, ,,	three litres	,,	5 4
,, ,,	four litres	,,	6 8

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER and Co., Limited.

FOODS AND DIETETIC PREPARATIONS FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS—

			Rs.	a.
Arrowroot, Finest Bermuda, in tins of 1lb.	each		1	12
,, Speed's East Indian	,,		0	13
Barley, Fine Pearl, in tins of 2lbs.	,,		0	10
,, Robinson's Patent, prepared, 1lb. tins	,,		0	10
Baking Powder. Borwick's 1s. bottles	,,		0	13
Brand's Essence of Beef,	2 oz. tin.		1	4
,, ,, ,,	4 ,,		2	4
,, ,, Mutton 2 oz. tin, 1-8 ; 4 oz. tin			2	8
,, ,, Chicken 2 oz.tin, 1-12 ; 4 ,,			3	4
,, Concentrated Beef Tea	,,		1	8
,, Mutton Broth	,,		2	4
,, Chicken Broth	,,		3	8
Cocoa, Epps'	per 1 lb. tin		1	0
,, Treacher's Soluble Dietetic	1 ,,		0	15
,, Van Houten's	½ ,,		1	9
Cocoatina, Schweitzer's	tin 0-15 &		1	14
Cocoa Nibs	1lb. tin		1	8
Corn Flour, Brown and Polson's, 1lb. tin			0	10
,, ,, Kingsford Oswego, per packe			0	8
Gelatine, Nelson's Patent, in 1 & 2 oz. pkts. per doz.			0	5
Goodall's Baking Powder, per oz.			0	6
,, Blanc Mange Powder ,, box			0	6
,, Custard Powder ,, ,,			0	9
,, Ginger Beer Powder ,, ,,			0	6
Groats, Robinson's Patent, prepared per tin			0	10
Ground Rice, 1lb. tins ,,			0	10
Hard's Food, in packets per pkt			0	12
Isinglass, real Russian, fine cut, per oz. pkt			0	15
Liebig's Infant's Food, Savory and Moore's	per tin		0	10
Leibig's Extract of Meat 2 oz. jar			1	2
,, ,, 4 ,,			2	2
Maccaroni, 2lb. tin per tin			1	8
Milk Condensed (Milkmaid Brand) ,,			0	7
,, Nestle's ,,			0	7
Unsweetened Milk ,,			0	8
Melling's Food, for Infants & Invalids per bottle 0-15 ; per doz.			10	4
,, ,, ,, and Invalid's per bottle 1-10 ; per doz			17	8
Nestle's Milk Food per tin			1	2
Oatmeal, best coarse Scotch, in tins of 2lb.			0	10
Pea Flour, 1 lb. tin per tin			0	9
Pearl Barley, 2 lb. tin ,,			0	10
Revalenta Arabica, Biscuits and Food ,,			2	6
Robb's Nursery Biscuits ,,			2	4
,, Rusks ,,			2	0
Sago, Finest Pearl, 2lb. tins or bottles ,,			0	9
Split Peas, 4 lb. tins ,,			0	11
Tapioca, best clean white, 2lb. tins each			0	11
Vermicelli, finest white, Neapolitan, 2 lb. tins ,,			1	8
Yeast Powder, Yeatman's ,,			0	10
Valentine's Meat Juice per bot			3	4

TREACHER & Co., Limited,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

MOTHERS, SAVE MONEY

IN DRESSING YOUR CHILDREN.

Dresses, Coats, Cloaks, Wrappers, and all garments can be Coloured over any colour desired, and made to look like new.

BY USING THE DIAMOND DYES.

These Dyes are far superior to all other dyes or dye stuffs not only in the bright shades, but in Black, Brown, Blue, Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Maroon, Magenta, and 20 other leading colours.

Full directions with each packet for colouring Cotton, Wool, or Silk goods.

SO SIMPLE A CHILD COULD USE THEM.

Ask your chemist for our beautiful Sample Card shewing thirty-six leading colours in cotton and wool goods, and a Book of Directions, given free of charge. All Colours warranted fast and durable. Each dye complete of itself.

With most colours it is as easy to dye an article as it is to wash and iron such an article. For sale by Chemists.

Large Sized Packet, 6d.

WELLS & RICHARDSON COMPANY, Ld.,
1 & 2 AUSTRALIAN AVENUE, LONDON, E.C.

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

TREACHER & Co. are direct Importers of the highest class of Instruments only. They are the special manufacture of a leading London Maker, and are in use in the principal Government Offices, this being a sufficient guarantee for their accuracy and for their excellence of workmanship and finish. The Prices will be found to bear favourable comparison with the best London Houses.

CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS.
SPARE INSTRUMENTS, HALF SETS.
BOWS, DIVIDERS, PROTRACTORS.
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES.
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THEODOLITES.
LEVELS. LEVELLING STAVES.
PLINOMETERS. SEXTANTS.
PRISMATIC COMPASSES.
MAGNETIC COMPASSES.

ARCHITECTS' and BUILDERS' SCALES.
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PARALLEL and POCKET RULES.
STRAIGHT EDGES. TEE SQUARES.
CURVES, SET SQUARES.
DRAWING BOARDS, STENCIL PLATES.
DUMPY LEVELS.
OPTICAL SQUARES.
CROSS STAFF HEADS.
METALLIC TAPES.
LAND CHAINS and ARROWS.

PLANE TABLE COMPLETE WITH COMPASS AND SIGHTING RULE.

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WATER COLOURS, in Cakes, Pans and Tubes.
PAPERS. BOOKS. BLOCKS.
TRACING PAPER and CLOTH.
SABLE and CAMEL-HAIR BRUSHES.
PENCILS. CRAYONS. SAUCERS. SLANTS.

OIL COLOURS, in Collapsible Tubes.
COLOUR BOXES. CANVAS.
PAPER MILLBOARDS. PANELS.
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VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIA.

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SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S CELEBRATED PAPERS.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET,

Unsurpassed in any Market.

Sound. Wholesome, Rich.
Quarts, Rs. 10 ; Pints, Rs. 5-8 ; per doz

KEMP & CO., LD.

EDINA WHISKY.

A BLEND of the FINEST HIGHLAND WHISKIES, possesses a RICH AROMA and FLAVOUR, and a SOFTNESS acquired by age.

Per dozen, Rs. 25-8.

KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.

THIS important Department is now under the immediate supervision of a thorough experienced Bootmaker from the well-known Firm of KIRBY and Co., Opera Colonnade, Haymarket. All ORDERS for REGULATION, HUNTING, NEWMARKET, POLO, RACING, DRESS and UNDRESS WELLINGTON BOOTS, will be executed in the latest style and best West-end finish. Correct cut and accurate fit guaranteed.

BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

HAMILTON & CO.

(OF CALCUTTA)

ESTABLISHED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF GOVERNMENT, A.D. 1808.

BOMBAY BRANCH,

73, ESPLANADE ROAD,

(CORNER OF CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,)

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS

IN ORDINARY TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

SILVER WARE.

ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

Silver Cigarette Cases	from Rs.	30	to Rs.	53
Silver Cigar Cases	,, ,,	63	to ,,	115
Silver Card Cases	,, ,,	42	to ,,	63
Silver Tobacco Boxes	,, ,,	50	to ,,	54
Silver Snuff Boxes	each ,,	27		
Silver Powder and Puff Boxes	,, ,,	36	to ,,	51
Silver Match Boxes	from ,,	9	to ,,	22
Silver Box with Comb	,, ,,	16		
Silver Box with Finger Diary	,, ,,	16		
Silver Whistle, Match Box, Pencil, Knife combined	,, ,,	36		
Silver Fish Vinaigrettes	each ,,	35		
Silver Mounted Tiger Claw Stamp Boxes	,, ,,	13		
Silver Match Box, Watch and Purse combined	,, ,,	100		

Silver Muffineers, Salt Cellars, Napkin Rings, Spirit Flasks, Photograph Frames, Mirrors, Card Baskets, Inkstands, Fruit Spoons, Menu Stands, Ash Trays, Call Bells, Salad Servers, Goblets, Cups, Claret Jugs, Cruet Frames, &c.

SILVER TROWELS

For laying Foundation Stones, with Carved Ivory Handles, fitted in handsome cases, Rs. 131, 149, 153, and 156 each.

SILVER ADDRESS CASES.

We keep two or three in Stock, but they generally have to be made to order, priced, upwards, from Rs. 150. Bamboos, Silver mounted, as Address Cases, in various tasteful and emblematical styles, we supply at from, upwards, Rs. 100.

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KAISER BREWERY.

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THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co.," are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, Sub-Agent.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

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LACE BROOCHES.—Many light, delicate, fanciful variations on the homely theme of the pin, hearts, and darts, transfixed insects, arrows, horse shoes, tennis bats, swallows, lizards, sprays, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 to 1,000, carefully selected and artistically set hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

PORTE BONHEUR BANGLES.—Gold with small jewelled Horseshoe, Rs. 50; gold with Diamond Duck, Rs. 45; without gems, various patterns, Rs. 32 to 80.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CEDAR PENCILHOLDERS.—Gold, Rs. 34; Silver, Rs. 8.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CUCKOO CLOCKS.—With spring movements, Rs. 70 to 90.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—Matched to a nicety.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SOLID SILVER PLATE.—Presentation articles, such as Cups, Tankards, Salvers, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Inkstands, Cigar and Cigarette cases, Fish Servers, Napkin Rings, &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—A good plain glass, height 5½ in. Diameter of object lens 2½ in. Black japanned and Morocco. In solid black leather case with shoulderstrap, Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

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ARTISTIC NOVELTIES in Electroplated-ware designed for presentation, a truly magnificent assortment now on view.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

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18-CT GOLD TASSELLED CHAINS FOR LADIES.—A large number of new patterns for selection, each prettier than the other, Rs. 45 to Rs. 120.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

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DIAMOND BOUTON EARRINGS, set with perfectly matched brilliants of the purest water, Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER CHRISTENING MUGS.—Elaborately decorated with a plain panel left for inscription, in cases, Rs. 40 to 60.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER PAPER-CUTTER and BOOK-MARK, with or without pencil case, an attractive and useful little gift, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 6.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

INDESTRUCTIBLE THIMBLES, with steel or stone tops and ornamental borders partially gilt, Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 4.—MARCKS and Co., Ld

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity ! !
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines ! !
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes ! !

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS :

"VERY SUPERIOR."	Rs. 20 0	"LONDON PARTICULARS."	Rs. 30
"PALE DRY."	,, 22 0	"RICH OLD BOAL."	,, 38 8
"SPECIALLY SELECTED."	,, 24 0	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL."	,, 43 0
"EAST INDIA."	,, 30 0	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS."	,, 50 0

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

FOOT BALL POLO KIT.

THORPE & CO.

JERSEYS—LONG SLEEVES.

Best Lamb's Wool, 2 Inch Stripes—		
Black and Royal Blue, Black and Amber, Black and Scarlet.	5	8 each.
Navy Blue Out-sizes	6	8 ,,
White Sweater Jerseys made from the Finest Wool, very Soft and Elastic, all sizes	6	8 ,,
Extra Fine Cashmere Jerseys, made of the Finest Wool, very Soft, Non-irritating—		
Amber and Black, Navy and Scarlet	11	8 ,,
Scarlet, Orange and Black Out-sizes	12	8 ,,
Navy Blue Ribbed Cotton Hose	3	12 pair
Navy Blue Ribbed, all Wool Hose	3	12 ,,
White Cashmere Mufflers	3	8 each
Honeycomb	2	12 ,,
Black and Amber Silk Squares	7	8 ,,
Silk Squares, Club Colours	7	8 ,,
Elastic Web Belts, all Colours	2	8 ,,
Black and Amber Ties	1	12 ,,
White Saxony Flannel Shirt, Well Shrunk	8	8 ,,
White or Cream Silk and Wool Shirt, Well Shrunk	8	8 ,,
Cream Spun Silk Shirt	12	8 ,,
White Cricketing Suits, very best Twill Flannel, Thoroughly Shrunk	30	0 ,,
White Serge Cricketing Suits, Thoroughly Shrunk	30	0 ,,

THORPE & CO.

SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

IN submitting these Wines to the judgment of people of taste, and to the practical experience of those who are in search of health-giving and refreshing beverages, we respectfully request that they may be tasted and tried on their merits without reference to their being like or unlike any other Wines. Most of the Wines are called Clarets, but they have as well all the characteristics of Burgundies.

These Wines are obtained from the best established Vineyards in the Australian Colonies; and the Proprietors have received Gold Medals and Awards at various International and Colonial Exhibitions for quality and purity.

	Per dozen bottles. Rs.	a.
CLARET No. 1.—The Australian "Chateau Margaux," perfect in bouquet and full bodied; a fine, soft, velvety Wine	21	0
CLARET, SPECIAL BRAND.—A Wine specially selected for us, fully fermented, highly agreeable, and fit for the table at breakfast or dinner. No Wine can be compared to this for delicacy and body at the price we quote	12	0
HERMITAGE.—Similar to the highest class Clarets; a smooth, light sound Wine, of very superior character	20	0
Ditto St. Hubert's.—A similar wine, but of drier character	20	0
CHASSELLAS St. Hubert's.—A delicate, agreeable pure White Wine	20	0
HOCK.—This Australian Hock is a fine generous Wine, of some body and fine bouquet	21	0

PHILLIPS AND Co.,

FORT AND BYCULLA, BOMBAY; AND POONA.

A LIFE POLICY.

For Rs. 10,000

May be effected at the following rates with the

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

Per Month.			
At age	25	Rs.	24-7-9
,, ,,	30	,,	26-9-9
,, ,,	35	,,	29-4-9
,, ,,	40	,,	32-6-4

KILLICK, NIXON, & Co., General Agents.

J. H. SYMINGTON, Secretary.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION JERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold. Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 20. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. Wedderburn, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8; postage 1 anna.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VOLUNTEER CLUB, BOMBAY.

A CHRISTY MINSTREL ENTERTAINMENT in connection with the above will take place at the NOVELTY THEATRE, on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, under the distinguished patronage of

THE
BRIGADIER-GENERAL COMMANDING BOMBAY DISTRICT,
THE
OFFICER COMMANDING ROYAL ARTILLERY, BOMBAY,
THE
OFFICERS COMMANDING THE SEVERAL VOLUNTEER CORPS,
AND THE
OFFICERS OF H. M.'S REGULAR FORCES.

Prices of admission .....Rs. 3, 2 and 1.
Tickets can be obtained from Messrs. ROSE and Co., or at the door on the night of the performance.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail-Steamer D. BALDUINO, Captain G. Dodero, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL from Genoa, on 18th instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in the Victoria Dock.

ALL CLAIMS for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will NOT BE ADMITTED under any circumstances.

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elp. Circle, Bombay, 18th Sept., 1888.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "ARABIA," has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claim for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Macaulay will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 18th September, 1888.

THE KHATAU MAKANJI S. & W. Co., Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of a Resolution passed at the Fourteenth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company held this day, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 30 per share, for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1888, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 283-285-287, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., to those Shareholders whose names appear on the register this day, on production of share certificates.

KRISHNANATH A. KIRTIKAR,
Bombay, 18th September, 1888. Secretary.

NOTICE.

WE the Undersigned, the heirs and legal representatives of the late SULLIMAN JOONAS, in the firm of JOONAS TYEB and Co., of this City, beg to inform the public that the interest of our late father in the said Firm of JOONAS TYEB and Co. has CEASED, since the 31st August last, and the SOLE SURVIVING PARTNER of the said Firm Mr. RAHIMTOOLA JOONAS, will carry on the business of the said Firm as hitherto.

હાસમ સુલેમાન,
i.e., HASUM SULLIMAN,
અબામીઆ સુલેમાન.
i.e., ABHA MIA SULLIMAN,
Bombay, 17th September, 1888.

THE MORARJEE GOCULDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 75, Seventy-five per Share of the above Company, viz., the THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 30th June, 1888, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY next, the 19th September, 1888, between the hours of 12 a.m. and 3 p.m., to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 10th September, 1888, on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, 18th Sept. 1888.

ALL SIZES and DESCRIPTIONS OF
CHUBB'S
Locks and Padlocks.

ALL SIZES and DESCRIPTIONS OF
CHUBB'S
Boxes and Safes.

BEST LONDON MADE
Gold and Silver
WATCHES
BY
JOHN JONES
AND
JAMES McCABE.

AND
18-carat Gold
FULL SIZE
ALBERT CHAINS,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

CHUBB'S BOX
AND
LOCK MART,
PARSEE BAZAAR ST., FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED, 1847.

J. NEUBERG.
SMOKERS
Who are in search of a really
GOOD TOBACCO
AT A
MODERATE PRICE
will be glad to have their
ATTENTION
drawn to the following
CHOICE BRANDS,
PREPARED BY
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY,
whose name is a sufficient
GUARANTEE
FOR THE
GENUINE CHARACTER
AND
HIGH QUALITY
of the following Specialities.

		Rs.	as.
"1888" Mixture	per 1 lb. tin	3	12
Do. do.	„ ½ „	2	0
Golden Block Mixture	„ 1 „	3	4
Do. do.	„ ½ „	1	12
Golden Leaf Birds' Eye	„ ¼ „	0	14
Golden Fleece	„ ½ „	1	12
Latakia	„ ½ „	1	12

Warranted fresh and pure.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.
PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.
Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Association will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m.

CLEMENT POOLE,
Secretary.
Bombay, 15th September, 1888.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Ld., will be held at the registered office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on MONDAY, the 24th September, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th June, 1888.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to 30th September, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 6th Sept, 1888.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 478 OF 1887.

MUNCHERSHAW BEZONJEE, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, at present temporary residing at Bandora Hill, having his business place in Fort, Bombay .....Plaintiff.

vs.

BORAH ABDOOLALI DAWOODJEE, Sheyal of Bombay, Borah Inhabitant, residing in a House, No.—, outside the Fort of Bombay...Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the Twelfth Day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Eight, the undermentioned immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, before George Houghton Farran, Esquire, Acting Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court, at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Tenth Day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Eight, at the hour of three o'clock, in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the above-named Plaintiff Munchershaw Bezonjee, and of the above-named Defendant Borah Abdoolali Dawoodjee, or either of them in all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, chawls, shops or dwelling houses now standing or in progress of erection thereon, situated in the Kamatipur, fifth lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Fort, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 144 and New No. 16,655, and new survey No. 6,090, and assessed under Municipal Collector of Rates and Taxes under No. 1,391, and containing by admeasurement three hundred and fifty-nine square yards, be the same more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Nursoo Dhurmajee, on or towards the West, by the property of Marwady Foolajee Jeowajee, on or towards the North by the fifth Kamatipura Street, and on or towards the South by sweeper's passage, which said premises are now in the possession of the Plaintiff, Munchershaw Bezonjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of Messrs. Little, Smith, Freere, and Nicholson, Attorneys for the said Plaintiff, No. 79, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay. Dated this 1st day of September, 1888.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 138 OF 1884.

NANABHAI GUNPATRAO DHAIRYAVAN and BALAJI GANPATRAO DHAIRYAVAN, both of Bombay, Hindu inhabitants, residing in Kandavady, outside the Fort.....Plaintiffs.

VERSUS

ACHRATBAI, widow of SHA PRANJIWAN RANCHOIRDAS and NARANDAS NATHOOBHAI, both of Bombay, Hindu inhabitants, residing on Kalbadevi Road, and GUNPATRAO PANDURANG, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing in Witalwady, and GUJANAN GOVIND and MORESHWER GOVIND, infant sons of the deceased, GOVIND PANDURUNG, by their guardian *aditem*, Mr. L. A. WATKINS, of Bombay, European inhabitant, residing at Marine Lines, outside the Fort, and PURSHOTUM NURROTUM, also of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Moombadevi, outside the Fort.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to an order made in the above suit, and bearing date the seventh day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty Seven, the following immoveable properties will be sold by public auction, on two lots, before G. H. Farran, Esq., the Acting Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his office in the Court House as follows:—Lot No. 1, on WEDNESDAY, the third day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight, and Lot No. 2, on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-first day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abo venamed Plaintiffs Nanabhai Ganpatrao Dhairyavan and Balaji Ganpatrao Dhairyavan, and of the defendants, Achratoai, widow of Sha Pranjiwan Ranchordas, Narandas Nathoobai, Ganpatrao Pandurung, and Purshotum Nurrotum or any of them in the following properties, namely:—

LOT No. I.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Owalwady, otherwise known as Fofulwady near Withulwady, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and forty-four square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of quit and ground rent under old No. 712, New No. 3243, old survey No. 86, and new survey No. 1491, with the messuage tenements or dwelling-house and well standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, formerly under No. 8, and now under ward Nos. 1,764 and 1,765, and street Nos. 2,830 and 1, and bounded as follows: on or towards the north by the property of Kala Bhanjee, on or towards the south by the property of Ludha Cullianjee, on or towards the east by the property formerly belonging to Sittaram Govind and now to the said Ludha Kullianjee, on or towards the west by the public passage called Fofulwady or Owalwady Lane, which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said third defendant, Ganpatrao Pandurung.

LOT No. II.

All that piece or parcel of cultivated land now turned into a garden in the rear of the Government House at Parel, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eight thousand and one hundred square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of quit and ground rent, under old Nos. 79, 91, 98, and 99, new Nos. 14,218, 14,221, 14,240 and 14,241, new survey Nos. 1, 2 and 3-2,385 with the messuage, tenement, building, sheds, trees, tank, and well standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, formerly under No. 36 and now under ward No. 634 (1), and street No. 42, and bounded as follows: on or towards the north partly by the Elphinstone Road and partly by the Government Garden, on or towards the south partly by the property of Gunpatrao Sadashivjee, and partly by the property of Gunpatrao Pandurung, on or towards the east by the Government Garden, and on or towards the west by a public passage, which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said third defendant, Gunpatrao Pandurung.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. Munsukhlal and Damodar, Attorney's for the first and second defendants abovenamed, No. 91, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 24th day of August, 1888.

G. H. FARRAN
Acting Commissioner.

TO OFFICERS
OF THE
ARMY & CIVIL SERVICE; TO CLUBS, MESSES, &c.

THE INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY is prepared to ship direct to India FIRST-CLASS WALERS; also the Choicest Qualities of COLONIAL WINES, JAMS, &c., at extraordinary low rates.

The Company guarantees to its customers a saving of at least 25 PER CENT. on present prices charged by dealers in India. Horses and Goods will be shipped to Calcutta, Bombay or Madras at option of purchaser.

Mofussil customers, when ordering, are requested to enclose the name of their Agents in the Presidency towns, to facilitate the landing of their property.

All orders must be accompanied by a deposit of one-third of the purchase money, the balance against documents, which will be sent through the UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Melbourne.

PRICE LIST OF WINES.

Red Wines, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 15 per doz. quarts.
White do „ 9 „ 20 „ „
The above can also be shipped in pints, quarter casks, or hogsheads.

WALERS.

From Rs. 250 to Rs. 650, including all expenses to Port of Landing.

For the last-named figure we guarantee a horse that would cost any private individual AT LEAST Rs. 1,000 in India.

Consignments of TEA, RICE, and GUNNIES disposed of, at highest rates for cash.

Visitors from India are cordially invited to call at our Office, where the Manager will be pleased to render them every assistance during their stay in the Colonies—they are also at liberty to have their correspondence directed to our care.

The latest Indian papers on file.

All remittances to be made payable to, and letters addressed to, the

MANAGER,
INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY,
NEW ZEALAND CHAMBERS,
112, Collins' Street, W.,
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Arm Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

NOTICES.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!

UNDERSIGNED has always in stock a large supply of select varieties of FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS imported direct from England and America.

Trial order solicited.
Price List forwarded on applicatio to

RUSTOMJEE & SONS,
Seed Stores,
Ranikhet.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Persona Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and furthe particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisond in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Hon. Secretaries.
3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

NOTICE.
SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the Myrobalan or Hirda collection of the forests for 1888-89. The estimated quantity for the season is as follows:—

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.

Khanapur Taluka	4,000
Belgaum do.	2,500
Total..	6,500 Khandis of 560 lbs. each

KANARA COLLECTORATE.

N. D. of Kanara	2,100
S. D. of Kanara	2,100
C. D. of Kanara	300
Total..	4,500 Khandis.

Tenders to be written in *English* should reach the undersigned by the 10th October, 1888, at latest.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

J. L. L. MACGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, S.C.
Conservator's Office, S.C., Belgaum, 1st Sept., 1888.

NOTIFICATION.

THE following Notification is issued as to the conditions under which CORRESPONDENCE and PARCELS may be SENT between INDIA and the HAZARA FIELD FORCE.

FROM INDIA TO THE FIELD.

MODE OF ADDRESSING CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence posted in India for delivery in the field should be addressed as follows:—

A. B.
Regiment, Battery or Office,
Hazara Field Force.

No post town should be added to the address, and special care should be taken to insert the Regiment or Battery with which the addressee is se ving, or the special appointment which he may hold with the force.

WHAT MAY BE SENT.

Unregistered letters, post-cards, new-papers, book-packets and parcels (private and service) may be posted in India for delivery in the field. Full prepayment of postage is compulsory. Delivery will be made through orderlies.

PARCELS.

Parcels will be delivered through the Transport Department. The Post Office will forward parcels from India to the Base offices at Oghi and Derband, and its responsibility will cease there.

NO REGISTRATION, INSURANCE OR MONEY-ORDERS.

Letters cannot be registered, nor can letters or parcels be insured, for despatch from India to the field. Money-orders will not be issued in favour of payees in the field.

RE-DIRECTION TO FIELD FORCE OF FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE AND PARCELS.

On this occasion all correspondence, including packets and newspapers, from those parcels received from the United Kingdom and places abroad, for officers and troops with the expedition will be specially intercepted in the Railway Mail Service, and re-directed to the "Hazara Field Force." Should any one desire that such correspondence or parcels should be allowed to go on to the address which they may bear, he should give written instructions to this effect to the Postmaster of the post town to which they will be addressed.

FROM THE FIELD TO INDIA.

WHAT MAY BE SENT.

Unregistered letters, post-cards and book-packets may be posted to addressees in India. Prepayment of postage is optional. No registered or insured letters or ordinary or insured parcels will be accepted for despatch.

MONEY-ORDERS,

Money-orders will be issued on India at inland rates of commission. Remittances by telegraphic money-orders can also be sent on the ordinary conditions.

FROM ONE FIELD POST OFFICE TO ANOTHER.

WHAT MAY BE SENT.

Only unregistered letters, post-cards, newspapers, and book packets may be posted at one Field Post Office for delivery from another Field Post Office. Full prepayment of postage is compulsory.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

From India to the Field must be fully prepaid. Service parcels can be sent.

From the Field to India need not be stamped. Postage at the prepaid rate will be charged on delivery in India. Service parcels cannot be sent.

From one Field Post Office to another will be delivered free if properly superscribed and franked. Service parcels cannot be sent.

Service stamps need not be carried by officers proceeding on field service.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

Postage stamps, post-cards and embossed envelopes can be purchased at any Field Post Office.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Offg. Director-General of the Post Office of India.
Simla, the 8th September, 1888.

INDIAN COOKERY.—LOCAL.
BY AN ANGLO-INDIAN.

An edition Revised and Enlarged. 155 pages, large 8 vol., containing over 400 recipes, for Soups, Fish, Roasts, Stews, made Dishes, Vegetables, Salads, Sauces, Curries, Balchaws, Chutnies, Pickles, Pastries, Fruit-stews, Puddings, Cakes, Xmas Sweets, Jams, Jellies, Preserves, &c., &c., with chapters on Domestic Economy, Kitchen Requisites, Marketing, &c., &c.

Price, Rs. 2, or interleaved for MS. additions, Rs. 2-8.
Postage, 2 annas extra.
Sold at the BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY, COOPER, MADON & Co., and SUNDER PANDURANG, Booksellers, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE
Bhownugree Street, Surat.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL-HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per dos. quarts.	Per 2 dos. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 54 0	...
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	„ 53 0	56 0
Charles Heidsiek's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	„ 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsiek's Dry Monopole	„ 61 0	„ 64 0
Max Sutaine's extra dry	„ 56 0	„ 58 0

STILL HOCKS.

From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE, Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

	Large Tins	Small Tins
Lanbenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„ 16 0	„ 19 0
Niersteiner	„ 19 0	„ ...
Leibfrauenmilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ 21 0	„ ...
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ ...
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31
Johanisberger	„ 35 0	„ ...

PORT WINES,

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 12 0 ...
Fine „	„ 22 0 ...
Superior „	„ 26 0 ...
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	„ 36 0 ...
Extra Old Pale Invalid	„ 42 0 ...

CLARETS.

From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julian Medoc	„ 14 0	...
Medoc	„ 10 8	...
Les Canons	„ 16 0	18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 18 0	...
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	...
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	„ 21 0	...
Chateau La Rose	„ 28 0	...

From MUNZER & FILS.

Haut Canon	„ 15 0	...
Margaux Medoc	„ 17 0	...

From A. DUPILLS, MACAU MEDOC.

Cru de Barreyre	„ 16 0	...

From FRANZ SCARVASSY.

Carlowitz	Rs. 11 0	„ 15 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. ...	Rs. 14 0
„ Red Bar	„ 12 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Larose	„ 20 0	„ 22 0
Chateau Mouton	„ 32	„ 34 0
Haut Sauterne	„ 29 0	„ 31 0

BRANDY.

H. Montrose **	Rs. 18 0 ...
E. Sime & Co.'s Brandy	„ 19 8 „ ...
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	„ 21 0 „ ...
A. Doignon Fils & Co.	„ 2 0 „ ...
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	„ 30 0 „ ...
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	„ 35 0 „ ...
Charles Lorvoire, very old Brandy **	„ 37 0 „ ...

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky **	Rs. 21 8
„ „	„ 22 8
Cairndhu Blend Fine Old Scotch Whisky	„ 18 0 ...
James Ainslie & Co.'s Old Blended Glenlivet Whisky	„ 25 0 ...

BEER.

Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6 4	„ ...
Bass & Co's. Light Bitter Ale by Stone & Son	„ 6 4	„ 4 4
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	„ 6 „	„ 4 4
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	„ 5 12	„ 3 12
Elffe's Export Beer	„ 5 4	„ ...

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Barbera	„ 11 0	...

SUNDRIES.

French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	...
Italian do. Finest	„ 18 0	...
Finest Kummel	„ 30 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow	„ 63 0	...
Swiss Cheese in tins from 1bs. 33 to 34.	0 11	per lb.
Swiss Honey, in tins	2 8	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin 1 4

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Large Tins	Small Tins
Asparagus	Rs. ..	Rs. ...
Celery	„ ..	„ 9 in
French Beans	„ ..	„ 10
Peas for Soup	„ ..	„ 10
Spinage in Water	„ ..	„ 0 10
Mushrooms	„ ..	„ 0 14
White Cabbage	„ ..	„ 0 12
Small Sausages	„ ..	„ 1 6
Smoked Sausages	„ ..	„ 1 6
Liver Sausages	„ ..	„ 1 4

AND FROM LUBECK.

Asparagus	„ 2 8	„ 1 8
French Beans	„	„ 0 12
Green Peas	„	„ 0 12
White Cabbage	„	„ 0 12
Liver Sausages	„	„ 1 4
Brunswick Sausages	„	„ 1 8
Sarquelien Liber...urst	„	„ 1 8
Mettwurst	„	„ 1 8
Cervelatwurst	„	„ 1 0
French Champignons	„	„ 1 0
Yellow Turnips	„	„ 0 12

TERMS—

Not cash, no discount.
No Order for less than one original package of Wines, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of nine per cent. per annum on all accounts not paid monthly.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Marine Street.
Bombay, 17th August, 1888.

WANTED, for the WARORA COLLIERY, CONTRACTORS to undertake the cutting and raising of coal. Particulars and copies of articles of agreement to be had of Undersigned, to whom application should be addressed.

J. B. CHERNSIDE,
Deputy Manager, Warora Colliery.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

RUBIES.

THE undersigned have pleasure to announce the receipt of a few

BURMESE RUBIES

of excellent quality, may be mounted

IN RINGS, EARRINGS, &c.,

in the shortest possible time. Apply to

Messrs. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY OR POONA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and, judging from appearances, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's, and in a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, no doubt duly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 9s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms 2 annas 4 each

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 567,000.
REST..... „ 152,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months.....5 per cent. per annum.
„ „ 6 „ .....4 per cent. „
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash on terms to be learned on application.
For the convenience of Constituents a BRANCH has been OPENED at 25, Cockspur Street, Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $7,500,000
RESERVE FUND $3,900,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.
On Fixed Deposits
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.
Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, August 2, 1888.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England:

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE Alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previ

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived—On the 17th:—Akbar (s), from Jeddah. Yesterday:—Arabia (s), from Glasgow.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Govino (s), for Karachi.

FIRE INSURANCE.—The general meeting of the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance agents will be held on the 25th instant.

BURGLARY IN TANK STREET.—The house of a pearl broker, named Ootumchund Khoobchund, in Tank Street, was broken into on Monday night, and a small box containing gold and silver ornaments, to the value of Rs. 624, stolen. The box was found lying broken open on the first floor of an adjoining house, which is in course of construction, with all the ornaments extracted, with the exception of three ivory bangles, a silver waist-chain, and two silver anklets.

DISORDERLY SEEDEES.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Superintendent Brewin charged Abba Nasaib and nine other Seedees and Mussulmans, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with riot and disorderly behaviour on Monday morning. The Seedees, it appeared, vented their ill-feeling against the residents of a neighbouring mohla, and assaulted them freely. It was not a planned fight, and due, it was stated, to a sudden outburst of feeling; but order was soon restored, and the accused arrested as having taken a prominent part in the fracas.

CHRISTY MINSTRELS IN BOMBAY.—A Christy Minstrel entertainment is to be given in the Novelty Theatre on Saturday evening, in aid of the Volunteer Club, and from what we hear the management have provided a most attractive programme. The performance is to be under the patronage of the Brigadier-General Commanding Bombay District, Officers Commanding Royal Artillery, Officers Commanding the several Volunteer forces, and the Officers Commanding H. M.'s Regular forces. A full house will no doubt reward the efforts of those who have given their services.

SURRENDER AND CAPTURE OF BARWATIAHS—Intelligence reaches us by telegram that a barwatiah, named Dhano, whom the ringleader, Raida Charun, called the future chief of barwatiahs, has laid down his arms and surrendered himself to H. H. the Jam of Nowanagar, and it is very likely that Raida Charun also will soon be captured. Raida Charun is at present on a predatory excursion, but on account of efficient police arrangements he is unable to commit crimes. Another barwatiah, by name Ismael Sindi, has also been captured in Veerumgaum, in the Ahmedabad district. It is very satisfactory to observe that now there are only about eight or ten barwatiahs out. These will also be captured, and outlawry soon put to an end.

FANCY BAZAAR AT BANDORA.—The Fancy Bazaar, which was opened on Bandora Hill, on Sunday week, in aid of the funds of the Bandora Literary and Social Club, was closed yesterday. A good profit seems to have been realised from the sale of the valuable articles which adorned the splendid stalls at the Fair. It may, perhaps, be interesting to mention that the appeal recently made to the public by the secretary of the Club elicited a responsive flow of substantial sympathy from ladies and gentlemen of all classes. The Bandora Literary and Social Club, which owes its origin and success to Mr. Philip R. Valladares, an energetic young member of the Bombay East Indian community, is now in the third year of its existence. The Club, which is intended solely for the East Indian community, has, for its principal object, the growth of social feelings and the permanence of social ties. In connection with the Club is established a Reading-Room and Library which is open to the public. We mentioned a few days ago in our columns that for a long time past there was no public library at Bandora until Mr. Valladares established one under the auspices of the Club.

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE fourteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort. Mr. Carsondass Vulabdass, the chairman of the company, presided.

The following report of the directors for the year ending 30th June, 1888, was submitted to the meeting:—

The income of the year amounted to Rs. 76,811-0-4, out of which the payment of the *ad interim* dividend at Rs. 25 per share for the half-year ended 31st December, 1887, absorbed Rs.24,875, and Rs.23,000 being transferred to machinery deterioration fund account, there is now a balance of Rs.28,936-0-4. This amount, together with Rs. 1,097-5-1, brought forward from last year's account, makes the total sum of Rs. 30,033-5-5 to the credit of profit and loss account. Your directors now recommend that a dividend of Rs. 30 per share be paid for the half-year ended 30th June, 1888. This payment will require Rs. 29,850, and there will therefore be left a balance of Rs. 183-5-5, to be carried to next year's account. Your directors have, besides the seven carding engines and two roving frames referred to in the last report, added to the mill machinery during the year 1 large double opener of Messrs. Crighton's make, and 8 looms of Messrs. Butterworth and Dickinson's make, besides replacing a double beater scutcher; and have ordered out from England 8 mules of 600 spindles each of Messrs. Curtis and Son's make for replacement. You directors regret to state that on the morning of the 5th November, 1887, a fire broke out in the blow-room of the company's mill. Fortunately it was forthwith put out. The damage sustained was Rs 1,472-13-0, but as the same was not fully insured, the amount of Rs. 764-1-2, recovered from the underwriters in proportion of the insured amount, covered more than half the loss. Your directors beg to state that there was only one case in the company's mill which was deemed worthy of relief out of the interest of the Dwarkadas Vasanji Memorial Fund Account. Your directors are glad to report that the new loom-shed, referred to in the last report, has now reached completion; and in order to have more vacant ground for erecting a building capable of holding 400 looms they have purchased three houses from the Fazandari tenants on the company's new ground at a cost of Rs. 9,944-5-5. Your directors hope that the replacements, additions, and alterations that are now being effected to improve the working of the mill will not fail to show satisfactory results.

Resolutions were then proposed and carried unanimously adopting the above report; declaring a dividend of Rs. 30 per share; re-electing Messrs. Lakhmidas Khimji and Gokaldas Dowjee as directors; re-appointing Messrs. Muncherji Merwanji Dadina and Nowrojee Cowasjee Pocha as auditors of the company for the current year, on a remuneration of Rs. 150 each; and tendering thanks to the agents, secretary, and treasurers for their able management of the affairs of the company.

The usual vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman, and the meeting terminated.

PASSENGERS BY THE MACIVER LINE.

THE undermentioned passengers sail for Hull to-day on the Mac Iver line steamer Niagara:—

Capt. M. Corkery, Mrs. Corkery Mr. H. Corkery, Mr. A. Corkery Master Corkery, Mr. and Mrs. J. Harrison, Master Harrison, and 3 infants, Mrs. Hewett (senior), Mrs. Hewett, (junior), Miss Payne and Mrs. McConachie.

DIVINE SERVICES.

BYCULLA WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL.

SPECIAL Revival Mission will be conducted by Rev. J. H. Bateson, at 8 p.m. to-day. Cordial invitation to all.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s.s. Merton Hall, in Prince's Dock, at 7-30 p.m. Cordial invitation to all.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

THE ALLEGED NUISANCE AT THE DADUR DYE WORKS.

YESTERDAY, at the Girgaum Police Court, Mr. P. Ryan delivered the following judgment in the case of the Municipal Commissioner *versus* Hajee Sulliman Jooma Noor:—The accused in this case Hajee Sulliman Jooma Noor is charged with using a place as a dyeing-house without a license from the Municipal Commissioner in contravention of section 225 of Bombay Municipal Act III. of 1872. The dyeing-house in question is situated at Dadur on land owned by the accused, consisting of about 40,000 square yards, on which, beside the dyeing-house, he has built a bungalow and a stable, and laid out a garden. He has carried on dyeing operations at this place for twelve consecutive years under a license renewed annually by the Municipal Commissioner. It appears from exhibit A that he applied to the Municipal Commissioner for a license for the current year, and having no reasons to anticipate that it would be withheld, he has continued to carry on his legitimate occupation. The first intimation which he says he received that his license would not be renewed was on being served with a summons issued against him at the instance of the Municipal Commissioner in May last. On receipt of this summons his solicitors, Messrs. Little, Frere, Smith, and Nicholson, addressed the Municipal Commissioner on the 26th May, denying that their client was wilfully using his dyeing-house without a license as implied in the summons, and tendering the prescribed fee of Rs. 20 for a renewal of the license. To this letter the Municipal Commissioner replied on the 28th May, stating that the Health Officer had reported that the place in question cannot be licensed, as in his opinion it constitutes a public nuisance. In support of this contention the Municipal solicitor has led evidence, calling first Inspector Brennan, of the Health Department, whose testimony goes chiefly to show, not that this particular place is a nuisance, but that the accused's culpability consists in his spreading out indigo cloths to dry in some open fields within fifty yards of an upper-storeyed chawl, standing at about 150 yards to the north of the dyeing-house. If the accused has offended, as alleged by the Health Inspector, it is open to the Municipality to proceed against him for a breach of the bye-laws, which makes it punishable to spread out indigo-dyed cloth to dry within four hundred yards of a human dwelling. Dr. Weir, who was next examined, complained of an offensive smell from vats outside the dyeing-house and a cesspool on the west side, adding that the vats were in bad order and the ground around them saturated with dye liquids and refuse. In cross-examination, he said he did not notice the offensive smell forty yards from the vats. The observations made by him were while standing over the vats. It is the indigo-dye in combination with the cloth that causes the offensive smell. With the exception of a European Police Officer at Dadur no resident of the locality has been called to complain of any annoyance caused by the dyeing-house in question, and the Police Officer only speaks of the smell arising from dyeing operations generally at Dadur. Dr. Weir says he has an impression that tenants in the upper-storeyed chawl have complained of the smell from this particular dyeing-house, but he is unable to name any of them. In order to establish the sufficiency of the reason assigned by the Municipal Commissioner for withholding the license it is incumbent on the prosecution to prove that the trade carried on by the accused is injurious to the health and comfort of the community residing in the vicinity of his premises, and therefore constitutes a public nuisance. This is a question of fact, and after a careful consideration of the evidence adduced I am of opinion that it fails to establish that the dyeing-house in question is a public nuisance. But Mr. Anderson, instructed by the Municipal solicitor at the closing stage of these proceedings, questions the competency of this court to investigate the cause shown by the Municipal Commissioner, or to come to any determination as to whether it is sufficient or not; but asks the court to convict the accused summarily on the ground that he has carried on his trade without a license, or at most that the Municipal Commissioner need only show some cause for withholding the license. In this connection a judgment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Cooper, has been handed to me for perusal, and I am quite in agreement with him when he says that the words "showing cause" were no doubt most properly inserted in the section (225) showing, as they do, that no arbitrary power was intended to be given to the Commissioner in a matter that might seriously affect the interests of a private individual. It is also true that there is no express provision in the section which empowers a Presidency Magistrate to determine whether the cause shown is sufficient or not, but the intention of the Legislature must be collected from the general scope of the whole Act (7 Exc. 576), and the Act before me clearly points to the Presidency Magistrate as the sole authority who can convict in respect of any offence against its provisions. Such a conviction must be founded on reasonable evidence, for it has been laid down (7 Bengal L. R. 516) in a case relating to suppression of a public nuisance "that the court will take the finding of fact by a magistrate to be correct unless they see that these is not on the record any evidence to warrant such proceedings," and it follows as a logical deduction that this court is bound by law to record evidence and to arrive at a finding on the facts, and if on that finding the Magistrate is satisfied that the cause shown is not sufficiently established by evidence he may legally refuse to convict.

For these reasons I discharge the accused.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 14th instant:—

Read memorandum of reference from the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, No. 299 S, dated 10th instant, asking for a report as to whether there is any objection on the part of the Trustees to the appointment of the Port Officer or his Assistant and the Acting Engineer, Mr. Squire, as members of a committee to consider the question of the necessity for the erection of additional lights, buoys, and beacons along the coast.

Resolution.—Reply that the trustees have no objection.

Submitted a letter from the Port Officer, dated 17th April, 1888, bringing to the notice of the trustees the difficulty experienced in docking long vessels at the Prince's Dock since the removals of the Victoria Dock outer dam, and stating that the quarter line moorings, which were formerly used, cannot now be re-laid, as they would form a danger to vessels entering the Victoria Dock. He says it will be necessary that the tug Princess be kept in readiness at docking during spring tides or during strong southerly winds even in the neaps to assist vessels in docking, and requests instructions as to whether in such circumstances the cost of doing so is to be charged to vessels using the tug or is to be borne by the trustees. Submitted various reports by the Engineer, Dock Master, and Port Officer regarding the possibility of obviating the necessity of using the tug, by using dolphins or mooring boats; and also minutes of Dock Committee.

Resolution.—As recommended by the Port Officer the tug Princess should be made available during docking hours, not only in the south-west monsoon, as provided for by trustees' resolution No. 465, dated 21st August, 1884; but at other seasons, during the spring tides or during strong southerly winds even in the neaps to assist vessels in docking.

For such use of the Tug Princess as well as for that provided for by trustees' Resolution No. 465, dated 21st August, 1884, abovementioned, vessels should not be charged, it being quite distinct from the charge for the tug to be supplied in cases of efficient steam-power not being provided as ordered by Dock bye-law No. 3.

Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 13th instant, reporting that the divers cannot work in the Dock Channels till about November next, and that the amount sanctioned by trustees' Resolution No. 340, dated 15th June last, for clearing away rocks off Malet Bunder is exhausted, and requesting sanction for an additional expenditure of Rs. 6,600 to clear away as much as practicable of the portions of rock at the same place which still remain.

Resolution.—The expenditure of Rs. 6,600 is sanctioned to be charged to Dock Channels as before.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 11th Sept., 1888.	For week ending 11th Sept., 1887.
Vessels piloted into harbour	19	11
,, ,, out of ,,	11	13
,, transported to	8	13
,, attended to	0	1

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

	For week ending 11th Sept., 1888.	For week ending 11th Sept. 1887.
PRINCE'S DOCK.		
Vessels entered	8	9
,, left	2	9
,, remaining in dock	8	12
VICTORIA DOCK.		
Vessels entered	5	
,, left	2	
,, remaining in dock	7	

MAGIC ASTHMA CURE! MESSRS. COOPER, MADON & Co., LD.—I have recommended your specific as being a radical cure.—P. M. Cabral. Your "Magic Cure" for Asthma has perfectly cured me of the complaint.—E. D'Costa. Your "Magic Cure" did me a great deal of good.—Mrs. Evans. Re. 1 and Re. 1-12 per bottle. Sole Proprietors: COOPER, MADON & Co., Ltd.

REORGANISATION OF THE COMMANDS AND STAFF IN INDIA.

THE following army circular, dated September 12, has been published:—

Under instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that her Majesty's Government has approved of the Commands and Staff of the Army in India being reorganised as follows, with effect from the 1st October 1888:—

COMMANDS.

The senior commands in India will in future comprise only two classes, to be styled "1st Class Districts" and "2nd Class Districts," with fixed consolidated salaries of Rs. 3,500 and Rs 2,200 per mensem respectively; and will be divided equally between the British and Indian services, except in Bombay, where the five second class districts will be allotted in the proportion of 2 to the British and 3 to the Indian service. These rates of salary are provisional only, and are liable to be modified at any time should circumstances seem to require it.

The first class commands will be held by officers of the rank of Major-General, and the second class commands by officers of the rank of Colonel (with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General); both classes being subject to the same conditions as now govern the incumbency of the existing divisional and district commands.

The junior commands will comprise—

(1) Colonels on the Staff.—On a staff salary of Rs. 800 per mensem, in addition to Staff Corps pay of rank, and will be held for a limited tenure of five years:—

In Bengal	7
In Madras	2
In Bombay	1

A Colonel on the Staff appointed to the command of a station will not be liable to supersession in that command.

When a Colonel on the Staff is absent from his command under circumstances which entail the appointment of a temporary successor, the latter will exercise command in addition to his other duties and will receive the allowances of a second class station command.

(2) Second Class Station Commands.—These will be held by the senior officer in the garrison, on a staff salary of Rs. 200 per mensem, in addition to regimental pay and allowances.

2. The redistribution of commands in the three presidencies, consequent on the above changes, will be as follows:—

BENGAL.

Head-Quarters:—		
1. Allahabad.	1. Allahabad.	With existing territorial limits.
2. Lucknow.	2. Oudh.	
3. Rawal Pindi.	3. Rawal Pindi	
4. Quetta.	4. Quetta.	
5. Meean Meer.	5. Lahore.—To include the stations of Jullundur, Phillour and Ludhiana within present limits.	
6. Meerut.	6. Meerut.—To exclude the station of Agra from present limits.	
2nd Class Districts, 8.		
1. Shillong.	1. Assam,	With existing territorial limits.
2. Bareilly.	2. Rohilkand.	
3. Peshawar.	3. Peshawar.	
4. Abbottabad.	4. Panjab Frontier Force.	
5. Fort William	5. Presidency.—To include the stations of Sambalpur (from the Nagpore Command) and Cuttack (from the Eastern District, Madras,) within present limits.	
6. Agra.	6. Budelkand (Present Gwalior District).—To comprise the stations of Agra, Jhansi, Sipri and Nowgong as its limits.	
7. Jubbulpore.	7. Nerbudda (Present Saugor District).—To comprise the stations of Saugor, Jubbulpore, Sutna, Pachmarhi and Hoshangabad (from the Nagpore Command) as its limits.	
8. Umballa.	8. Sirhind.—To exclude the stations of Jullundur, Phillour and Ludhiana from present limits.	
Mandalay.	Mandalay.—(To be ultimately added to the establishment of 2nd Class Districts allotted to the Madras Presidency.)	
Meiktila.	Meiktila.—Temporary. The existing Brigades at Agra, Sihalkot and Mooltan will be abolished.	

Colonels on the Staff, 7.

1. Cawnpore.	Allahabad District.)	
2. Fyzabad.	(Oudh ,,)	
3. Sihalkot.	(Rawal Pindi ,,)	
4. Ferozepore.	(Lahore ,,)	
5. Jullundur.	(Lahore ,,)	
6. Mooltan.	(Lahore ,,)	
7. Delhi.	(Meerut ,,)	

2nd Class Station Commands, 7.

1. Dinapore.	(Allahabad District.)
2. Kohat.	(Punjab Frontier Force.)
3. Loralai.	(Quetta District.)
4. Barrackpore	(Presidency District.)
5. Jhansi.	(Bundelkand District.)
6. Saugor.	(Nerbudda ,,)
7. Nowshera.	(Peshawar ,,)

MADRAS.

1st Class Districts, 2.

Head-Quarters:—		
1. Secunderabad.	1. Secunderabad.—With present limits.	
2. Rangoon.	2. Burma.	
2nd Class Districts, 6.		
1. Belgaum.	1. Belgaum—To comprise the present limits of the Belgaum and Ceded Districts.	
2. Bangalore.	2. Bangalore	With existing limits.
3. Wellington.	3. Southern	
4. Fort St. George	4. Madras.—To exclude the station of Cuttack from its limits.	
5. Myingyan.	*5. Myingyan.	
6. Mandalay.	*6. Mandalay.—(Temporarily furnished by Bengal.)	

Colonels on the Staff, 2.

1. Bellary.	(Belgaum District.)
2. Bhamo.	(Mandalay ,,)

2nd Class Station Commands, 6.

†Or elsewhere as may be decided upon.	‡1. Toungoo or Thayetmyo.	
	2. Chindwin	Upper Burma.
	3. Shwebo	
	4. Ruby Mines	
	5. Meiktila	
	6. Pakoko.	

BOMBAY.

1st Class Districts, 2.

Head-Quarters:—		
1. Poona.	1. Poona—To exclude Malegaon from present limits.	
2. Mhow.	2. Mhow—With existing limits.	
2nd Class Districts, 5.		
1. Bombay.	1. Bombay—To include the stations of Surat, Baroda, Bhuj and Malegaon within its limits.	
2. Kurrachee.	2. Sind.	With present limits.
3. Aden.	3. Aden.	
4. Deesa.	4. Deesa.—To exclude the stations of Surat, Baroda and Bhuj from present limits.	
5. Kamptee.	5. Nagpore.—To exclude Hoshangabad and Sambalpur from present limits.	

The Nusseerabad Brigade will be abolished.

Colonels on the Staff.

1. Nusseerabad	(Mhow District.)

2nd Class Station Commands, 5.

1.	Ahmednugger.	(Mhow District.)
2.	Jacobabad.	(Sind ,,)
3.	Hyderabad, Sind.	(Ditto)
4.	Ahmedabad	(Deesa District.)
5.	Neemuch.	(Mhow ,,)

STAFF.

3. The Divisional and District Staff (Musketry Staff excluded) in the Adjutant-General's and Quarter-master-General's Departments will be amalgamated, and the combined duties of the departments will be performed by officers to be designated "District Staff Officers, 1st Class" and "District Staff Officers, 2nd Class," in lieu of the existing designations of "Assistant and Deputy Assistant Adjutants-General" and "Assistant and Deputy Assistant Quartermasters-General," which are to be abolished.

The staff pay of District Staff officers of the 1st Class will be Rs. 500, and that of the 2nd Class Rs. 400 per mensem; and both appointments will be held under the same conditions as are now applicable to the Divisional and District Staff.

When one of the District Staff Officers located at any station, where there is no permanent Station Staff Officer authorised, accompanies the Brigadier-General on inspection duty at out-stations, a Station Staff Officer may be appointed during his absence under Article 197, India Army Regulations, Volume I, Part 1.

4. The following will be the distribution of the District Staff Officers in the three Presidencies:—

BENGAL.

1st Class Districts.

1. Allahabad—	
District Staff Officer	1st class.
Ditto ditto	2nd class.
2. Oudh—	
District Staff Officer	1st class.
Ditto ditto	2nd class.
3. Rawalpindi—	
District Staff Officer	1st class.
Ditto ditto	2nd class.
4. Lahore—	
District Staff Officer	1st class.
Ditto ditto	2nd class.
5. Meerut—	
District Staff Officer	1st class.
Ditto ditto	2nd class.
6. Quetta—	
District Staff Officer	1st class.
Ditto ditto	2nd class.

2nd Class Districts.

1. Sirhind—	
District Staff Officer	1st class.
Ditto ditto	2nd class.
2. Assam—	
District Staff Officer	2nd class.
3. Presidency—	
District Staff Officer	1st class.
Ditto ditto	2nd class.
4. Bundelkand—	
District Staff Officer	2nd class.
5. Nerbudda—	
District Staff Officer	2nd class.
6. Rohilkhand—	
District Staff Officer	2nd class.
7. Peshawar—	
District Staff Officer	1st class.
Ditto ditto	2nd class.
8. Punjab Frontier Force—	
District Staff Officer	1st class.
Ditto ditto	2nd class.
Mandalay.	
* To be allotted ultimately* to Madras. District Staff Officer	1st class.
Ditto ditto	2nd class.

MADRAS.

1st Class Districts.

1. Secunderabad—	
District Staff Officer	1st class.
Ditto ditto	2nd class.
2. Burma—	
District Staff Officer	1st class.
Ditto ditto	2nd class.

2nd Class Districts.

Belgaum—	
District Staff Officer	1st class.
Ditto ditto	2nd class.
Bangalore—	
District Staff Officer	1st class.
Southern—	
District Staff Officer	1st class.
Ditto ditto	2nd class.
3. Madras—	
District Staff Officer	1st class.
Ditto ditto	2nd class.
5. Myingyan—	
District Staff Officer	2nd class.
6. Mandalay—(When transferred from Bengal.)	
District Staff Officer	1st class.
Ditto ditto	2nd class.

BOMBAY.

1st Class Districts.

1. Poona—	
District Staff Officer	1st class.
Ditto ditto	2nd class.
2. Mhow—	
District Staff Officer	1st class.
Ditto ditto	2nd class.

2nd Class Districts.

1. Bombay—	
District Staff Officer	1st class.
Ditto ditto	2nd class.
2. Sind—	
District Staff Officer	1st class.
Ditto ditto	2nd class.
3. Deesa—	
District Staff Officer	1st class.
Ditto ditto	2nd class.
4. Aden—	
District Staff Officer	2nd class.
5. Nagpore—	
District Staff Officer	2nd class.

Station Staff.

5. There will be four classes of Station Staff Officers (those at convalescent depots being classified in the second class), with the following staff salaries allotted to each:—

	Rs. per mensem.
1st class	250
2nd ,,	150
3rd ,,	100
4th ,,	50

The appointments of second and third class Station Staff Officers will continue to be held under the conditions now prescribed in the regulations for first and second class respectively, excepting that—

A.—A Station Staff Officer, first class, will be allowed, without reference to strength of garrison, permanently for all stations commanded by Colonels on the Staff, *viz*:—

Bengal.

Cawnpore. Jullundur.
Fyzabad. Mooltan.
Sialkot. Delhi.
Ferozepore.

Madras.

Bellary. Bhamo.

Bombay.

Nusseerabad.

Officers holding these appointments, although in other respects subject to the rules governing the appointments of 2nd and 3rd class Station Staff Officers will in the matter of leave and retention of pay while acting in other appointments, be treated as employed on the General Staff of the Army.

B.—A Station Staff Officer, 2nd class, will be allowed without reference to strength of garrison, permanently at—

(a) the head-quarters stations of all first class District Commands;

(b) the head-quarters stations of the following second class District Commands:—

Bengal	Rohilkand District. Bundelkand ,,
Madras	Belgaum District. Bangalore ,, Myingyan ,,
Bombay	Bombay District. Nagpore ,,

(c) The following stations:—

Bengal	Kohat. Dinapore. Jhansi.
Bombay	Ahmednugger. Neemuch.

C.—A Station Staff Officer, 3rd class, will be allowed permanently, without reference to strength of garrison, at—

Madras ... Maymyo. Bernardmyo. Shwebo. Chindwin. Pyinmana. Pakoko.

7. Station Staff Officers of the 4th class will be authorised at all other stations where a 3rd or 4th class Station Staff Officer is under existing regulations allowed.

8. The existing distribution of the Commands and Staff in Upper Burma will not for the present be affected by this order, except as regards the pay of the Brigadiers-General serving there, who, in lieu of their present allowances, will, from the 1st October 1888, receive the consolidated salary of Rs. 2,200 per mensem allotted to 2nd Class District Commands.

9. The prescribed tenure of appointment of General and Staff Officers now serving, who may continue to be employed under the revised distribution of Commands and Staff will reckon, under existing regulations, according to dates which will hereafter be specified.

10. The pay of the revised District and 1st Class Station Staff will, if available, be passed to officers from the 1st October 1888 at the stations to which they are posted, whether permanently or as officiating, without regard to the dates on which they may join their new appointments.

* Both to be transferred permanently to Madras on the abolition of the Upper Burma Force as a separate command.

A SUIT AGAINST THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

IN the suit filed by Homchund Premchund against Mr. F. L. Charles, Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine delivered judgment at the High Court last week, giving a decree against the defendant with costs. The plaintiff's claim was for Rs. 2,000, as compensation for the damage sustained by him by reason of the partial demolition by the defendant of his house in Mirza Gully in the Mandvi District.

His lordship, in delivering judgment, said: Before dealing with the facts of this case, I think it convenient to give my rulings on certain points of law which have arisen in it. Mr. Anderson has argued that the burden of proving that the Municipal Commissioner, the defendant, has acted properly under sections 165, 166 and 167 of the Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878 lies upon the Municipal Commissioner, because these sections vest him with arbitrary powers. But no authority has been cited for this proposition, and I know of no principle of law to justify the court in reversing the usual *onus* on a plaintiff demandant. As authority to the contrary, I would refer to the judgment of the Exchequer Chamber in Earl Derby *vs.* Bury Improvement Commissioners, L. R. 4, Ex. 222, where their lordships say:—"In the absence of any proof to the contrary, credit ought to be given to public officers who have acted *prima facie* within the limits of their authority for having done so with honesty and discretion." So in Baker *vs.* Mayor of Portsmouth, L. R. 3, Ex. D. 157, *per* Bramwell, L. J.,—"No doubt great power is given to sanitary authorities, the Legislature thinking that it was tolerably certain that they would use those powers with discretion, and not tyrannically." *Per* Cotton, L. J.—"I have no doubt that the power which the sanitary authority of Portsmouth has claimed to exercise is a very large power; it is to pull down a man's house after he has been at considerable expense in building it, and we ought to be satisfied that the Legislature has given them such power. No doubt when they gave such power to sanitary authorities, the Legislature thought they would exercise it judiciously for the general benefit of the public; and we must assume that has been done here." The Municipal Acts are solely intended for the public benefit and vest certain powers in the Municipal Commissioner and the Town Council for the general benefit of the whole community. (North London Railway Company *vs.* The Metropolitan Board of Works, L. J. W. S. 23, Chan. 900.) Mr. Anderson also argued that, in construing the words "any of the main walls" in section 165, the court should treat as one single main wall the two pieces of wall on the west side, although these two pieces are separated by a wall about 20 feet long, running east to west. The evidence is to the effect that "main wall" is not a technical term, I hold as I did in suit 163 of 1886 that the word "main" has in this section no other meaning than that given in the dictionaries, namely, principal or chief. Taking the words in the ordinary sense, I intimated in the course of the trial that I was of opinion that each of the two walls on the west side was a "main" wall. When the necessity arises, it will be time enough to deal with the application of such language to the architecture of the Colliseum or of buildings with many set-backs. Another question has been raised as regards whether the foundation is part of a wall. In suit 163 of 1886, I held the contrary on the authority of Spon's Dictionary of Engineering, vol. 1, page 1016, and after remarking that in 18 and 19 Vic., ch. 122, the height of a wall is calculated from the footings. On the question whether in section 165 the words "greater part" of a main wall are to be restricted to the superficial measurement, I am of opinion that I would be doing violence to the ordinary meaning if I did not use the cubic measurement as the parties did themselves, and as is done in England. The principal question which I have to determine is one of fact, namely, whether the plaintiff removed the greater part of the more northern of his two western walls. If he removed more than half of that old wall, the Municipal Commissioner was *prima facie* justified in his action and not otherwise. It is proved by the documents, and not disputed, that he proceeded by the legal formalities of notice and got the sanction of the Town Council to the pulling down of part of the plaintiff's premises and to the demand to set back. Defendant's first notice to the plaintiff of the 27th August 1887 was issued on a report of Inspector Pestonjee. After the Municipal Engineer Mr. Walton, and plaintiff's surveyor Mr. Hewson, had seen the premises, the Municipal Superintendent of Roads and Buildings, Mr. Pundlik Ganesh, wrote the report of the 6th September, asserting the cubic contents, which include the plinth, as shown by the tracing, to be 1056-54, from which he alleged 564-36 to have been removed. Mr. Walton called on Mr. Hewson for further explanation, which he gave in his letter of the 16th September. He pointed out three mistakes of data in Mr. Pundlik's calculations and corrected the results to the following:—Total cubic contents 1079-27, removed cubic contents 526-56. Thus Mr. Pundlik had given 35-09 against plaintiff, and Mr. Hewson had given 12-07 for the plaintiff. Mr. Hewson offered to attend at the premises and show Mr. Walton the differences. Mr. Walton called on Mr. Pundlik for a report which he made on the 27th September. Accepting two of Mr. Hewson's data (about plinth and gable) he gave the following measurements:—Total cubic contents 935-51; removed cubic contents 492-22; standing cubic contents 443-29; excess 25-47 against plaintiff. Mr. Walton, thinking the excess not great, prudently referred the matter to the defendant for orders. The documents show that defendant was of opinion that more than half had been pulled down, wherefore he proceeded to exercise his statutory powers. Further documents show that in January, the plaintiff's surveyors asked defendant to pause, and even offered to leave the matter to the arbitration of defendant's subordinates, the Municipal Engineer and his Deputy, but were met with refusals. The litigation which plaintiff had thus sought to avoid commenced on the assumption of defendant that Mr. Pundlik's calculations were correct. After the suit was brought, Mr. Smith, successor of Mr. Walton, made some measurements, which are those relied on at the trial, and which he says differ greatly from those stated by Mr. Pundlik, as the result of careful measurement, but which he (Mr. Pundlik) admits now are grossly incorrect. The first measurements stated by Mr. Pundlik are not his own. The data were furnished by Inspector Pestonjee, and Mr. Pundlik did not check them. Mr. Pundlik declares that, on the 23rd or 24th September, Mr. Hewson informed him that there was an excess of cubic content against plaintiff, but Mr. Pundlik did not report this important admission to Mr. Walton when reporting on the 27th September. Mr. Hewson now says that the excess was 21 cubic feet. But in letter of the 24th October, Mr. Walton treats Mr. Hewson as antagonist; and as still maintaining the truth of his report of the 24th September, and Mr. Hewson's own letter of the 4th October, demands a reply to his letter; and the Municipal officers' endorsements, which go on to the 21st October, show the same understanding. Mr. Hewson admits also that he had not data of his own; so it is difficult to attach any value to this estimate of 21 cubic feet excess of his even if he ever told plaintiff's son (who denies that he did) or Mr. Pundlik that there was an excess. I do not think the court can safely believe this statement of Mr. Pundlik and Mr. Hewson. The fact seems to be that Mr. Pundlik accepted the data furnished by Pestonjee and Pestonjee's tracing as correct; that he quickly accepted two important corrections of Mr. Hewson's in favour of plaintiff; that he then made other calculations which are grossly incorrect as he admits; and he knows of no other calculations on which the defendant formed his opinion which led to the action complained of. I think then that Mr. Anderson was justified in asking the court to treat Mr. Pundlik and his subordinates as persons whose official reputations for correctness of measurement are somewhat at stake in this case. If Mr. Pundlik is so wrong in matters of careful calculation, I think his observation and memory are not to be trusted altogether as regards pieces of timber said to have been removed and as to the appearance of plaster where other witnesses contradict him. Mr. Smith's calculations proceed on different and fresh data. He has assumed, perhaps from some incorrect view of my meaning in the judgment in suit 163 of 1886, that the part of a plinth which is not visible to the eye is not to be taken into calculation. But in examination he declared that a plinth is not the same as a foundation, but is generally part of the wall. I am of opinion that he was wrong to omit from calculation that part of the plinth which in examining elevation extends from the end of the blue to the screen wall. The contention about the plinth is entirely new. The estimates on both sides, Mr Hewson's and Mr Pundlik's, had taken the whole plinth into account. This would not have been done if there were no plinth. I therefore think plaintiff and his witnesses rightly inferred that the plinth exists in the usual way where the gully stones prevent anything below being seen. Mr. Raghunath's reasons about this are sound. I believe the evidence of the plaintiff about the windows; and about the posts I do not think the plaintiff has proved the existence of the aperture on the ground-floor. I find that the thickness of the ground-floor wall should be taken as 1 foot 2 inches, which Mr. Smith admits to be that of the old wall, and not as 1 foot 4 inches, that of the new wall; also that the height of the plinth is 2 feet 6 inches, the mean taken by Mr. Raghunath. Also that the height of the ground-floor is 10 feet 8 inches, and the length should be taken at one measurement, and not piecemeal. Mr. Smith admits as to these three points that plaintiff's system of calculation is right. For those reasons, I concur in Mr. Anderson's argument in reply and find that plaintiff has not removed half of his west wall. The details of figures are in my notes of that argument. The correctness of the multiplication sums in Mr. Anderson's hand

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MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT. TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER AT THE FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT, BEING REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*. WITH Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 20th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively. Price, 1 Re. ; postage, 1 Anna. *Bombay Gazette Office*, Esplanade Road.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO. No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY. (In Liquidation).

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., have instructions to put up for sale by Public Auction, at their saleroom, No. 4, Forbes and Medow Streets, on a day to be hereafter fixed, the whole of the leasehold land, situate at Tank Bunder, Saw Mills, buildings, engines, machinery, plant, &c., and the good will of the above Company.

The property will be put up by order of the Court at an upset price of Rs. 3,00,00 / (3 lakhs). The property is most favourably situated at Tank Bunder, possessing a harbour frontage, which affords every facility for importing and storing timber.

Arrangements will be made for intending purchasers to view the property and machinery on application to the undersigned, who will also give full information on application being made to them.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO. Bombay, September 19, 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN CHURNEYWADY, WITHOUT THE FORT.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 19th September, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned landed property belonging to the estate of the late Ahmed Adam, viz :—

All that piece of Fazundarco ground belonging to the late Cushna Mucconji, Fazundar, together with the messuage or dwelling house of two compartments standing thereon, situate within the Fort of Bombay, on the Southern side of Churney Wady, in the part called Dhakia Ropa, in the Registration subdistrict of Fort, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 10, containing by admeasurement 122 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a gully and the house of Nowrojee Cursetjee, on the west by a public passage, on the north by the Churney Wady Lane, and on the south by a sweeper's passage and house of Aadhiaroo Pestonjee Sorabjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 23rd September at 1 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Dadar, near the G. I. P. Railway station, opposite the Mosque, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, carved and plain household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, handsome table ornaments, fancy flower vases, table and hanging duplex lamps, brussels carpets, &c., the property of a gentleman.

Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN APOLLO GREEN AND MARINE STREETS, WITHIN THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of September, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Nanabhoy Burjorjee Bottlewalla *alias* Watcha, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indentures of Mortgage, dated the 27th day of September, 1886, and of further charge, dated the 6th day of September, 1887, the undermentioned very valuable landed property, *viz*—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, houses, shops and godowns standing thereon, situate fronting to the west on Apollo Road, to the north on Green Street, opposite to the chief office of the Bank of Bombay, and other buildings, and to the east on Marine Street, within the Fort, containing by admeasurement 2,397 square yards (be the same a little more or less) and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Marine Street, on or towards the west by the Apollo Road or Street, on or towards the north by Bombay Green, and on or towards the south partly by the properties of the trustees of Bai Perozbai Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and partly by the properties of Messrs. Kavasjee M. Sroff, Framjee Cowasjee Markur, and others, and which said premises were formerly assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Elphinstone Circle, and are now assessed under Nos. 22, 24, 26, and 28, Green Road, and 75, 73, 79, 81, 81 A, Bank Street, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under the Collector's new Nos. 4856 and 4857, and under Survey No. 9338, and all which said premises for some time past have been and are now in the occupation of several tenants of the said Nanabhoy Burjorjee Bottlewalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, the mortgagee's solicitors, at their office on Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

On THURSDAY next, the 27th inst., at 1 p m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Baboola Tank Road, Mazagon, opposite "Byramjee Hall," the valuable and handsome French polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood, household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glasswares, a sweet-toned mahogany square Pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, nearly new, a handsome strong-built light dog-cart, very little used, a Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, first-rate oil paintings, Hink's table and hanging lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, Madras cane matting, valuable books, &c., the property of Captain M. CORKERY.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO. Bombay, 19th September, 1888.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 18.

YESTERDAY was quite a close holiday, and to-day the Banks and many offices have been closed ; but the advices to hand by wire since Saturday relating to finance and produce are not without interest, though locally nothing has been passing under the first head, and little under the other.

Reuter's closing quotation of last week for Bar Silver at 44½d. per oz. is advanced 1-16d. in yesterday's telegram to 44 3-16d. ; and in Rupee Securities, which were unchanged in Fours on Saturday, and ⅜ higher in 4½ per cents., there was a decline in each denomination yesterday of ¼ per cent. at £69 and £73¼, respectively. Consols receded ¼ per cent. yesterday, say to 97¾ ; and Indian Sterling Loan comes also ¼ per cent. lower than on Friday, at 104½. About £400,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England at the end of last week for South America. In Paris, Rentes were still quoted at 105¾ ; but Exchange on London took an upward turn again yesterday, and ruled 1½ centime higher at Francs 25·43.

The General Produce Markets were unaltered on Saturday ; but yesterday Wheat was dull and lower, Club No. 2 being quoted 3d. to 6d. per quarter below Friday's quotations, but other kinds unchanged. Linseed is called dull, but Liverpool quality comes 3d. per quarter higher ; other descriptions unaltered. The week's Import of Linseed is wired as 1,000 quarters only, against 17,000 quarters imported during the previous six days. Rapeseed was quiet at the previous quotation.

COTTON on the spot in Liverpool showed no change from Friday beyond the drop of ¼d. in Mid.-Uplands noticed in our last report, but American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher for September-October and November-December deliveries ; 1-64d. up for October-November and January-February ; and unchanged for December-January. The market closed quiet last evening ; Surat steady ; Sales 8,000 bales, including 1,000 Surats.

In New York there has been no change in prices since Friday, 10 7-16 for spot Cotton, and 9·73 for December Futures being still quoted. Yesterday's Receipts at the U. S. Ports were the largest since the fresh season opened, at 21,000 bales ; and the figures for the three years give the following comparison :—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Monday's Receipts	21,000	35,000	17,000
Two day's do.	28,000	60,000	31,000
Since 1st instant	113,000	236,000	157,000

In sympathy with the latest advices from the centres of the trade, our Cotton market has become quiet, and though, notwithstanding the holidays, some business has been passing, it has been on a small scale, the reported purchases summing up about 500-700 bales, consisting of Bengals, at Rs. 181 ; Khangaum, at Rs. 205 ; and Dharwar at Rs. 200 to Rs. 204½ per candy, prices generally being unchanged at last Saturday's level.

The situation with regard to the growing Cotton crop has not changed much since the publication of the Chamber's last telegraphic weather and crop report, and the condition, upon the whole, is still favourable, though prospects in the Dhollera circle, where no rain had fallen since the middle of last week, naturally become less assured the longer the rain holds off ; while on the other hand the addition of some 3 inches of rain in the Cawnpore district (making 47·70 inches against an average yearly rainfall of 29·86 inches) has aggravated the damage already done by the excessive rain. In the Oomrawuttee districts the Khangaum crop is reported to be excellent ; and at Oomrawuttee and Barsee the plants continued to flourish, as they did also at Julgaum, though more rain was needed at the latter place ; and at Dhulia, where the Cotton plants were in flower, they are said to be withering from want of moisture. The Broach crop was still doing well.

WHEAT.—Unsupported by demand for export in view of the weaker advices from home and the high level of Exchange and Freights, and weighed down by free supplies, this market has become dull, and rates for Pessy and Delhi have further declined one anna per cwt. We now quote White Pessy, 91 per cent., at Rs. 5-1; 85 per cent., at Rs. 5 ; and No. 1 Club Delhi, at Rs. 4-13 per cwt., other descriptions being nominally unchanged.

SEEDS of all kinds are neglected, and the tone of the market is very quiet ; but our last prices are still quoted, all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	202 bales.
Wheat	89,137 cwts.
Linseed	14,480 "
Rapeseed	10,978 "

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 pct.	872½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	890
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	4	4	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	849
National Bank of India	37,320	$125		5 pct.	135
		250			

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	..	£100	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	..	..	£100	...	...

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250 Rs.	75	1,210
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500 Rs.		410
Albert Press Co. Karrachee	100	1,100	1,100 Rs.	100	840
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400 Rs.	20	240
Bellary	630	1,000	1,000 Rs.	20	215
Breal's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	0	20	200 Rs.	16	100
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	12	125 Rs.	15	172½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,88	1,880 Rs.	6 0	590
East India Press Co.	0	100	1,000 Rs.	13	1,200
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	25	...	..	265
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500 Rs.	60	1,500
French Press Co.	900	500	500 Rs.	85	500
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500 Rs.	9	407
Khangaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all Rs.	45	330
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250 Rs.	10	235
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125 Rs.		60
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400 Rs.	0	415
New Borar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500 Rs.	6	539
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125 Rs.	10	540
Prince of W. Press	600	100	100 Rs.	3	82
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	600	500	500 Rs.	10	80
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750 Rs.	50	315
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000 Rs.	12	440
Sassoon Press Co.	800	500	500	2	1,225
Volkart Press Co.	605	1,000	1,000 F		550
					640

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 / 5 p ct	202 / 151
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100 Rs.	16	151xd
Bapty Co., Ld.	325		185	Nil.	44
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c	510
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	75nom
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	...	84
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 125	3,500
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 33½	875
Bombay Municipal Bonds				5 p.c.	1 8
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	490
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	90	100	Rs. 10	45
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	44
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	7
Kalmer-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	45,000	25	25	½	
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250	...	150
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	400
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	30	130	Rs. 10	95
Napier Road Co.	800	100	100	13 p.c.	80
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	70
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. c	17
Posran and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	40nom
Port Canning Co.	8,000	900	1,000	2½	340
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	59
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	103xd
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	9 p.c.	99xd
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	...	..	30
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Rs. 2	7
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 90	1,30
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 10	155xd
Western India Flour Mills	900	125	125	nil	28
M. Mody & Co	1,000			p	160

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES ; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CURJEL.—September 10, at Karachi, the wife of Harald Curjel, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1888.

THE Recorder of Rangoon, in disbarring Mr. Moylan for contempt of court, has passed upon him the severest sentence within his power Whether or not the punishment is disproportionate to the offence is a question which ought to be, and no doubt will be, discussed elsewhere. Mr. Moylan is a man of unusual pugnacity, and is not likely to acquiesce in a judgment which virtually deprives him of a livelihood. He can appeal to the Judicial Commissioner of Burma, and from the Judicial Commissioner further appeal, we suppose, would lie to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Public opinion, if our information from Rangoon can be relied upon, by no means endorses the action of the Recorder, deeming his decision harsh and excessive. It would probably have been held, had the matter been decided by a tribunal less interested in it than that to which the alleged affront had been offered, that a less severe method of vindicating its dignity would have sufficed. The incident originated in a passage of arms between Mr. Moylan and another barrister, Mr. Lowis, in which the former was guilty of an evident indiscretion. Mr. Lowis, it seems, had intervened between an interpreter and a witness, and had objected, too, to his opponent showing the Recorder a document and explaining it to him *tête à tête*. It is possible that on both points the objection was well founded, but it was overruled, and Mr. Moylan, instead of accepting the overruling with a becoming protest, made the inexcusable imputation that his opponent was allowed to do what no other counsel could do because he knew the Recorder at home. The Recorder, nevertheless, at Mr. Moylan's request, took note of the objection, and the case proceeded, everybody supposing that the incident had closed. Now it is an essential element in the processes which law and custom have sanctioned for the vindication by a court of its dignity and rights that they should be promptly applied. A court cannot allow days or weeks to pass between the contempt and the steps taken for vindicating its dignity. Here, however, the patience of the Court not only suffered an interval of four days to elapse before it showed any consciousness that contempt had been committed, but it suffered the offending counsel to continue pleading for the remainder of the sitting. We have a shrewd suspicion that any competent court of revision to whom this matter was referred would hold that the action of the Recorder constituted a condonation of whatever offence Mr. Moylan may have been guilty of. For it was not until four days later that the Recorder gave any intimation that the Court was conscious of having been subjected to contempt. By this time another contemner of its dignity had appeared in the person of the Editor of the *Rangoon Gazette*, which had commented upon the incident in the honest belief that it had closed, and which seems to have done this with an impartiality and good sense somewhat beyond the appreciation of the Recorder. When the Court opened on the fourth day after an incident which everyone but Mr. McEwen seems to have forgotten Mr. Moylan was told that he had impugned the motives of the Court, and was called on either to apologise or to explain his objectionable remarks. It is not much to be wondered at that Mr. Moylan's recollection of the altercation four days before did not quite agree with the Recorder's notes. Neither phonography nor the phonograph has as yet taken its place in forensic apparatus, and it is not a much more serious offence for a barrister to impugn a judge's notes, when they happened to give the *ipsissima verba* of an altercation, than it is for Mr. Gladstone to protest in the House of Commons that Mr. Smith is not quoting him quite accurately. The Court, however, would no more allow its records to be controverted than Louis the Magnificent would allow his edicts to be discussed. Even then Mr. Moylan was willing to bow to authority. If the Recorder adhered to his notes Mr. Moylan was ready to acknowledge that they were a true record of his words, and these as so recorded he would withdraw and apologise for. Here, it might have been supposed, the incident might well have ended. Mr. McEwen, however, thought it necessary to take further order in the case, meanwhile suspending Mr. Moylan, and calling on him to show cause why he should not be disbarred. Mr. Moylan met the rule by filing a long affidavit which the Recorder regarded as long and discursive, and in no way satisfactory. Since, however, there is nothing to show that this was deemed to be an aggravation of the offence, it must be assumed that in passing a sentence of disbarment upon Mr. Moylan the Recorder had in view only the original offence of imputing partiality to the Bench. Now we have the Recorder's own word for it that the penalty is disproportionate to the offence. Had this been the first of which Mr. Moylan had been guilty, the Recorder said, he would not have merited exemplary punishment. He was disbarred, therefore, not because the contempt of which he had been adjudged guilty was serious, but because of something else on his record. We believe that in thus admitting any antecedent matter whatever into the case the Court made a serious misuse of the power given to it to protect itself against contempt of its dignity. The jurisdiction of the courts in cases of contempt is strictly disciplinary, and each exercise of that jurisdiction should be in strict relation to the circumstances which had evoked it. At least it may be insisted that the antecedents cited should be relevant and that they should be judicially proven. The Recorder of Rangoon virtually tells us that he disbarred Mr. Moylan, not because of the offence which he is charged with having committed in his Court, but because he was disbarred by the Supreme Court of Grenada some years ago. It would be of some importance to know whether that fact was judicially within the cognizance of the Rangoon Court. It is a far cry from Rangoon to Grenada, and it seems to us a risky thing to take punitive measures against a man in Burma on the strength of damaging antecedents in the West Indies the records of which can scarcely have been formally before the Court. The Supreme Court of Grenada doubtless dispenses justice according to its lights amongst the forty thousand people within its jurisdiction, though Mr. Froude's account of the material and moral denudation which has come over that once lovely island does not prepare us for great things from its judicature, with one honourable gentleman doing the Chief Justice's work for £300 a year, and another serving as Attorney-General for half as much. Whatever may have been the grounds upon which this Supreme Court of Judicature over the forty thousand negroes and mulattoes of Grenada held that Mr. Moylan was not a fit and proper person to plead before them, we believe that the Benchers of his Inn when the matter was referred to them refused to strike his name from the roll. Mr. McEwen asserts now that had the Rangoon Court known of Mr. Moylan's antecedents in this obscure West Indian island they would not have admitted him to practice. He then disbars him for an offence which the Recorder admits did not by itself demand exemplary punishment. If this is the Rangoon way of "making the punishment fit the crime," they do not manage these things much better in Burma than they do in the Japan of Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan. The sentence of disbarment is really that of the mulatto Supreme Court of Grenada, which Mr. McEwen deems to be entitled to be of world-wide efficacy, or at all events to be capable of revival by the first act of indiscretion of which the man against whom it was issued might be guilty. Mr. Moylan is a singularly patient man if he takes Mr. McEwen's judgment as the last word in a controversy in which the Bench has shown such an extraordinary blindness to equity and proportion.

THERE is nothing new under the sun. The theme of Mrs. Mona Caird's clever article in the *Westminster Review*, on which the *Daily Telegraph* has played such interesting variations to beguile the tedium of the silly season, was the subject of many suggestive pages in the *Fortnightly Review* so long ago as November 1875. The writer then was not Mrs. Caird, but Mr. John Morley, who was publishing in that magazine, of which he was the editor, instalments of his history of the intellectual preparation for the French Revolution. While recapitulating the ingenious and sprightly and often charming dialogues in which Diderot discussed with freshness and piquancy the prevailing ideas, putting them in different and novel points of view, Mr. Morley gives an account of an edifying conversation between the ship-chaplain who accompanied Bougainville in the first voyage a Frenchman had made round the world, and a friendly savage whom he met at Otaheite. This dialogue was composed in 1772, and published twenty-four years later. It professed to be a Supplement to *Bougainville's Travels*, and its second title was "A dialogue on the disadvantage of attaching moral ideas to certain physical actions which do not really comport with them." Mr. Morley thirteen years ago had reason to be a little more circumspect than Mrs. Mona Caird found necessary in the present year of grace ; he warned off at the outset all those who are satisfied with the present state of matrimonial relations in the homes of civilization ; "those who believe that the ruling system of notions about marriage"—he writes deprecatingly—"represents the last word that is to be said as to the relations between men and women will turn away from Diderot's dialogue with some impatience." The impatience of the question which was regarded as natural in 1875 has become tolerance and even fascination in 1888, and the discussion of it has done much to relieve the London silly season of a good deal of its usual dulness. It was then necessary to hint disapproval ; to say that there was really but very little to instruct persons of inquiring minds who might read what the intelligent Otaheitan had to say on the subject, yet these singular people who might think the present system not less capable of improvement and not more indisputably successful than any other set of social arrangements were encouraged to find the discussion interesting. Bearing this in mind and also remembering that the Bible deals with subjects which do not lie on the mere surface of human experience, and that our English practice of writing with special reference to boys and girls so that nothing may bring a blush to the cheek of the young person, it was possible to deal tentatively with the subject.

In the dialogue the reader learns what a friendly savage, accompanied by a too kindly wife and daughters as kindly as their parents, said to the ship-chaplain. The chaplain thought he could easily bring them to understand that one man ought to have one wife ; that monogamy was ordained by Heaven and the foundation of happiness on earth. Religion and law alike sanctioned and maintained the system without which the world could not go on. This is how the matter presented itself to the mind of the chaplain, and he naturally thought that those who heard him would give cordial adherence to this view of the foundation of society and the true basis of morality and happiness. But Orou—so the gentle native was named—found those conceptions not only singular but contrary to common sense. In the first place the theory required that a human being who thinks and feels and is free, can become the property of a creature like itself. Inanimate things which have neither desire nor will, and cannot suffer or complain can become a mere article of commerce, and may be disposed of for ever. But it is contrary to the general law of things to proscribe change, to command a constancy that is impossible, and violate the liberty of a man and a woman by chaining them together in perpetuity. What is the use of taking oaths of immutability under a sky which changes every instant, at the base of a rock which crumbles to dust, at the foot of a tree that is splitting asunder ? To command what is opposed to nature is vain, for you will not be obeyed. You will multiply evil-doers and be unhappy, and then will be driven to restrain them by fear, by punishment, and by remorse. Had Orou possessed the gift of prophecy he would have added that in a hundred years ladies would write the results of all these *a priori* considerations in magazine articles. But Orou was quite willing to judge of the system of European monogamy by results ; he inquired of the ship-chaplain whether in his country wives were always true and husbands never false. The priest could not deceive his interlocutor, who was not at all surprised at what he was told. Things could not be otherwise, he said, where an arbitrary character is given to things and wrong and right are affixed to actions with no councillor save caprice. The whole system is based on a mistake, a delusion ; to escape from the consequences of the false position into which they have been placed daughters, the keen-eyed savage had no doubt, must deceive their parents, wives their husbands, and husbands their wives ; young women will smother their children ; suspicious fathers will hate and neglect their children ; mothers will leave them to accident; crime and debauchery will be broadcast. "It could not be otherwise," the savage said, "where society is nothing but a collection of hypocrites who secretly trample the law under foot, and of imbeciles who stifle the voice of nature. The ship-chaplain did the best he could for his cause thus vigorously attacked. If things were to go on as in Otaheite what would become of the future of the human race ? Who would take charge of the children, and bring them up as civilized human beings? Mr. Morley holds that this sally of the ship-chaplain would do equally well for the timid suggestions heard in our own times "of the droll-sounding form of marriages for terms of years, with option of renewal." The difficulty did not come home to the mind even of this most philosophical South Sea Islander ; how could children be anything but a source of pleasure to both parents ; how blessed, how sought after is the woman who has her quiver full of them ! Europe must be a very contemptible place if children are a source of annoyance and hardship, instead of delight and congratulation. Mr. Morley holds that Rousseau never wrote anything more picturesque, more dangerous, or more anarchic than this dialogue. Diderot however supplied a certain amount of antidote to the doctrine of the untutored child of nature, by adding that whoever disregards a bad law of his own private authority authorises every one else to infringe good laws, and that it is better to be mad with the mad, than to be wise by one'sself.

In other words the moral is that it is best to make the best of marriage as it exists and abstain from forming relations to which people, however mistakenly, attach shame, chast

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

The Parnell Commission met yesterday.

Sir James Hannen, the Chairman, announced that the conduct of the inquiry will be on the lines of an ordinary action in a court of law, and that the *Times* being the accuser, should open the case.

Sir Charles Russell, Q. C., appeared as the counsel for the Parnellites, and Sir Richard Webster, Q. C., for the *Times*.

Sir Charles Russell's demand for the production of the forged letters was granted.

Permission to examine Mr. Egan in America and for the release of Mr. Dillon to enable him to assist the defence has been refused as being premature.

The Commission afterwards adjourned until October 22nd.

COUNT KALNOKY.

FRIEDRICHSRUHE, SEPT. 17.

Count Kalnoky arrived here to-day.

FINE ARTS EXHIBITION AT POONA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, SEPT. 18.

H. E. the Governor opened the Fine Arts Exhibition this afternoon at the Council Hall in the presence of a brilliant company.

His Excellency said that both in quantity and quality the exhibition could hold its own with previous exhibitions. He expressed satisfaction that some distinguished new comers in the world of Art have been induced to compete, but his Excellency regretted the paucity of native exhibitors. He was glad the exhibition showed many instances of that continuous effort and hard work, without which no artist could maintain his reputation. The great thing in Art was its absolute truthfulness to nature, and to whatever might be the ideal the artist placed before himself in Art, that ideal was the result of a well disciplined mind reproducing pure and clear thoughts on canvas. (Applause.)

H. S. H. THE PRINCE OF TECK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 18.

A great deal of correspondence is going on between the Secretary of State and the Government of India as to how His Serene Highness Prince Adolphus of Teck, appointed Second Lieutenant of the 17th Lancers, is to be treated on his arrival in India. Sir Frederick Roberts suggested that he should be treated as any ordinary subaltern in the same way as is the Duke of Orleans, now serving with the 60th Rifles. The Secretary of State thinks that the Prince should be treated with more consideration than the French Duke, and the matter has been referred to for ultimate decision to the Duke of Cambridge.

THE KABUL MISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 18.

Major Drummond, 11th Bengal Lancers, says the *Pioneer*, will accompany the Kabul mission. The escort of the mission will number 150 only, viz., 100 sabres of the 18th Bengal Lancers and 50 men of the 5th Punjab Infantry. Final orders regarding the actual starting of the mission will probably be made known to-morrow.

RESIGNATION OF JUSTICE CUNNINGHAM.

Mr. Justice Cunningham has resigned his seat as High Court Judge of Calcutta.

THE HAZARA FIELD FORCE.

It has been decided to send some machine guns with the Hazara Field Force. Captain Findlay, of O-4 Battery, R.A., will be in charge.

AFFAIRS AT KABUL.

The latest Kabul news states that a force of Ishaks, numbering two infantry regiments, two troops of cavalry, and four guns, which had been sent from Heibak, retired on finding Kamard fort captured. No further fighting is reported.

THE MURDER OF LIEUTENANT BEEVOR.

Lieutenant Beevor, R. E., was murdered at Htigyaing early on the morning of the 15th. He was found dead in his bed, having been stabbed with a dah. No trace of the murderer has yet been found, but a Burman servant of the deceased absconded the same morning.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 18.

No further news has come to hand regarding the murder of Lieutenant Beevor at Htigyaing, except that a Burmese servant who bolted is suspected. Two or three others are thought to be concerned. The police are making inquiries.

A RAID BY THE CHINS.

BOH NYUN KILLED.

The Burmese police in the Toungdwingyi District killed Boh Nyun and captured four followers besides guns and ammunition. This dacoit escaped from jail sometime ago.

Operating between Kokogwa and Sathway, on the 29th, the Chins have raided into a village near Lehaung in the Pokoku District, but no immediate further attack is apprehended.

PRESENTATION TO MR. SORABJEE MANEKJEE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, SEPT. 18.

At a durbar held this afternoon, Mr. Sorabjee was presented by Colonel Watson, Political Agent, with a fine cavalry officer's sword bearing the inscription to Mr. Sorabjee Manekjee Mumni for meritorious conduct on the 6th April, 1888. The sword was manufactured by Messrs. Badham, Pile and Co., in London. Colonel Watson expressed satisfaction at Mr. Sorabjee's brave conduct. Mr. Sorabjee thanked Colonel Watson for the present.

BUSINESS IN THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 18.

At Thursday's meeting of the Council the Honorable Mr. Scoble introduces a Bill to supplement certain provisions of the Bombay and Calcutta Municipal Acts; he also moves that the Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure and Presidency Small Cause Court Act 1882 be passed.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 18.

The Crawford Commission commences its sitting on the 17th of October at the Council Hall.

POLO TOURNAMENT AT POONA.

The final tie of the Polo Tournament will be played between the Artillery at Kirkee and the Bombay Gymkhana to-morrow (Wednesday) evening.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 18.

The P. and O. Company s. s. Sutlej, with the English mails of the 7th instant, left here for Bombay, at 3 p.m., to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant arrived here yesterday morning.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 15.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Brindisi arrived here this evening.

LISBON, SEPT. 16.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora passed here this evening, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo.

SUEZ, SEPT. 16.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray arrived here this morning.

SEPT. 17.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rohilla arrived from Colombo this morning.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅜
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1s. 4 5-16d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	97⅝
4½ per cent. French Rentes	105½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69
4½ per cent. "	73½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	104½
Bar Silver	44 3-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 18.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, Sept. 17.

10 p.m.	80·5

TUESDAY, Sept. 18.

6 a.m.	80·0
10 a.m.	83·1
2 p.m.	84·1
4 p.m.	84·0

SENHOR OCHOA, Judge of the High Court of Goa, and Senhor Joao Carlos Adriao, the newly appointed Port Officer, have arrived in Goa from Portugal.

"LORD WILLIAM BERESFORD," writes a correspondent, "has not only purchased that good horse Orbit in England, but is reported to have secured two or three really first-class ponies, which will be landed at Bombay shortly. The cry is still they come. The Maharaja of Jodhpore has become the possessor of the well-known horse Everitt, who was the animal that Martin the jockey confessed to pulling in the historical case which brought about Lord Ailesbury's retirement from the turf. Captain Warner, the Maharaja's manager, is also said to be bringing out a good English pony."

MISS AMELIA MACKINTOSH writes to the *Pall Mall* as follows:—Can you tell me why it is that the newspapers are always so interesting at this season of the year? I have often noticed that in August and September the articles begin to grow fresher and more varied; the hackneyed political subjects are dropped; anecdotes, descriptions of new scientific inventions, pretty accounts of the country, and deep thoughts about life take the place of the ordinary routine matter which no one ever reads. Is it because the gentlemen who write go away for autumn? Because, if it is, I am sure we should be quite content if they stayed away altogether, though no doubt they are thought very clever in their own set. I never enjoy the papers so much as in August, and I am sure there are plenty of people who think just the same. I hope you won't mind my saying so; but I feel certain that a great deal of money is wasted by newspaper proprietors on literary refinements and cleverness that only bore commonplace people like yours truly.

MR. RIDER HAGGARD, says *Truth*, has been accused of plagiarism nearly as often as was Dumas, but the last "coincidence" in his work, which has been discovered is a truly remarkable one, and will require a good deal of explaining away. It is pointed out by Edinburgh and New York journals that in one of Mr. Haggard's latest stories there are many passages which have been "conveyed," to use Sir Walter Scott's phrase, almost word for word from Charles Aubert, who also furnished the plot. The *Edinburgh Despatch* prints parallel passages, which show that Mr. Haggard appropriated not merely Aubert's ideas, but also his language. I recommend Mr. Haggard to adopt as his motto the unabashed avowal of Moliere, "*Je prends mon bien ou je le trouve*," and he may console himself by reflecting that Virgil, Racine, Corneille, Voltaire, Shakespeare, Sheridan, Balzac, Sterne, Lord Beaconsfield, Lord Brougham, and Lamartine were all plagiarists, to which distinguished list Macaulay's name may be added, for his "New Zealander" was certainly taken from Horace Walpole's traveller from Lima.

TRUTH hears from a correspondent in Germany that Prince Bismarck is suffering severely both in mind and in body. The young and headstrong Emperor has emancipated himself from the Chancellor's control, for the hasty journey to Russia was undertaken against Prince Bismarck's wishes, and he strongly disapproves of the impending expedition to Rome. What, however, has most deeply wounded and enraged Prince Bismarck is the retirement of Count Moltke, which in reality took place in consequence of a hint that such a step would be highly acceptable to the Emperor, who desired to promote his friend, Count Waldersee, who is an object of Prince Bismarck's deep aversion, as the Count is not only a consummate soldier, but also a shrewd and active politician, and both he and his clever wife exercise great influence over the Emperor and Empress; and the Count, who is the most prominent member of the "war" party, is known to differ from the Chancellor on many points.

A LETTER, dated Colombo, 29th August, reports that Father Alvares, the suspended priest has been raised to the dignity of an Apostolic Prefect by the Metropolitan Bishop of Malabar. The knowledge that Father Alvares had come as an emissary of the Syriac Bishop has produced consternation among the Propagandists and elicited letters of excommunication from the Archbishop of Colombo and Bishop of Jaffna against Father Alvares and the Catholics of the Portuguese Jurisdiction. The schism which all along threatened the Ceylonese Catholics has now been unfortunately realized, and a great number of Catholics in the Island has been segregated from the Roman Catholic fold not for any heretical doctrine, but only because they insisted in remaining Padroadists and declining every offer to go over to the Propaganda. Father Alvares, as delegate of the Syriac Bishop, has been performing the priestly functions of which they were deprived for the last nineteen months. Every Padroadist Church has received him with open arms, and pledges have been given him through the medium of addresses that they will never abandon Father Alvares nor any other priest whom he may bring to satisfy their religious needs.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *VS.* PARSEES.

THIS match concluded yesterday afternoon amid very interesting circumstances, the Gymkhana winning by five wickets half an hour before time. On the first day the Parsees made 54 to the Gymkhana's 95, and yesterday their second innings closed for 118, leaving the home team 78 to win. These runs were obtained through the good and judicious play of Bailey and Jervoise.

Patel and Wadia, the previous not-outs, went to the wickets when play was resumed. At 12 Patel was bowled by Clifton and shortly after Bhedwar likewise retired, failing to stop a puzzling one from Clifton. (2 for 12.) Gagrat now joined Wadia, and when he had taken the score to 14, he lost the latter, whom Wilkins clean bowled. (3 for 14.) Kanga now mated with Gagrat, and a stand of some duration was made, Gagrat scoring fast and playing very good cricket. At 31 he lost Kanga, who succumbed to Clifton for 11, and made the latter's fourth wicket. With Doctor for a companion Gagrat continued to play well, puting on between them nearly 30 runs. Clarke brought about a separation however, and bowled Doctor for a good 16. (5 for 60.) Billimoria filled the vacancy, and there was another stand—a long one—during which the score was brought up to 107. Both men played very well, as the bowling was very straight, Wilkins who was trundling with Clifton sending down a long succession of maidens. When the game was continued after tiffin, Gagrat was clean bowled by Clifton, who had put a great pace on his bowling. Gagrat retired with 52 runs to his credit, the top score of the day, and the result of very good play. (6 for 107.) The next two wickets, Mody and Allajee, rapidly fell to Clifton, whose bowling was marvellously "dead" on the wicket. Ayrton was then run out and Billimoria caught by Wilkins off Clifton, the innings closing for 118 runs. Clifton had secured seven of the wickets for 24 runs in 31 overs, 18 of which were maidens. Wilkins had bowled 27 overs, 20 of which were maidens, and secured one wicket. The wicket favoured the bowlers somewhat in the afternoon, when a smart shower of rain wetted it.

With 78 to win the Gymkhana went in for their second venture. They had nearly three hours to make it, and Wilkins with Bruce went in to make a good start. Bruce, however, was caught for 7. Riches went in, and played a very careful game. Wilkins did likewise, and seemed to play a very defensive game. After making 2 runs Riches played into the hands of Doctor and retired with the score at about 18. Kennedy followed in, and, after giving promise of a long career at the wickets, succumbed to Bharucha. Bailey came in, but Wilkins had to retire, having played Mody into the hands of the wicket-keeper. With the score at 41, Sangster joined Bailey, but after a short while he fell to Mody, having made two. Bailey had a lucky chance before he had scored a run; Mody dropped an easy catch, and, as was proved afterwards, lost his side the match by the life he gave. Mody and Bharucha bowled all the time. Jervoise joined him, and both then set to with a will and made the necessary runs amidst great encouragement and applause from those in the tents. The following is the full score:—

PARSEES.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
J M Patel, c Riches, b Sangster	20	b Clifton	9
S B Doctor, c Brooks, b Bruce	3	b Clarke	16
R Gagrat, b Clifton	11	b Clifton	52
M Wadia, b Wilkins	12	b Wilkins	3
D Kanga, c Riches, b Wilkins	3	b Clifton	11
P Billimoria, run out	0	c Wilkins b Clifton	22
Allajee, b Sangster	0	b Clifton	0
Ayrton, b Wilkins	2	run out	1
Mody, b Sangster	0	b Cliftou	0
S Bhedwar, not out	0	b Clifton	0
N Bharucha, b Wilkins	0	not out	0
	Extras 3		Extras 4
	Total 54		Total 118

GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		Second Innings.	
A D Wilkins, b Mody	10	c Kange, b Mody	12
H C Riches, c Billimoria, b Mody	13	c Doctor b Bharucha	2
H Kennedy, c and b Bharucha	29	b Bharucha	3
Capt Jervoise, b Bharucha	0	not out	16
A B Sangster, b Mody	0	b Mody	2
W A Bailey, b Bharucha	7	not out	27
J Bruce, not out	11	c Wadia, b Bharucha	7
D Brooks, c Doctor, b Bharucha	9	to bat.	
H J Clarke, b Bharucha	3	to bat.	
H S Read, c Doctor, b Bharucha	3	to bat.	
C N Clifton, b Bharucha	3	to bat.	
Extras	7	Extras	9
Total	95	Total	78

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Parsees—1st Innings.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
C E Clifton	96	10	18	1
B Brooks	32	8	3	0
J Bruce	60	13	11	0
H Kennedy	28	7	4	0
A B Sangster	52	11	6	3
A W Wilkins	28	2	5	4

Parsee Second Innings.

A Sangster	64	14	8	0
A D Wilkins	108	18	20	1
H J Clark	28	15	2	1
C N Clifton	127	24	19	7
D Brooks	8	11	0	0
J Bruce	56	17	6	0
H Kennedy	32	15	4	0

Bombay Gymkhana—1st Innings.

D Mody	125	46	11	3
Bharucha	100	31	10	7
Bhedwar	24	11	2	0

ATHLETIC CLUB (Y. M. C. A.) *VS.* 2ND GLOSTER C. CLUB.

A CRICKET MATCH was played last Monday at Colaba between the respective teams of the above clubs, resulting in favour of the Athletic Club by 37 runs on the first innings. The following is the full score with analysis of bowling:—

2ND GLOSTER C. CLUB.

Pte Yeoman, b Fido	22
L-Corpl Hollister, b James	0
Pte Pennock, b James	3
Drummer Weymouth, b James	6
Serjt O'Brien, b Fido	1
Major Curtin, c Treacher, b James	0
Lieut Venables, b James	0
L-Corpl Reed, b Fido	0
Serjt Workman, l-b-w, b Fido	2
Lieut Bruce, b James	9
Pte Berry, not out	0
Extras	16
Total	59

Bowling Analysis.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
E James	48	19	2	6
F W Fido	45	21	2	4

ATHLETIC CLUB.

E James, run out	3
W G Treacher, b Berry	0
F J Clark, c and b Weymouth	22
H E Harrington, b Weymouth	17
G Penstone, run out	0
E Fraser, b Weymouth	6
F W Fido, b Berry	3
C A Engel, c and b Weymouth	0
W N Shilstone, b Reed	0
J E Waller, run out	7
C E Sutton, not out	0
Extras	8
Total	96

Bowling Analysis.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Private Berry	53	22	4	2
Lce-Corpl Hollister	60	36	2	0
Drummer Weymouth	55	20	3	4
Private Reed	45	10	5	1

OFFICERS AND N.-C. OFFICERS *VS.* GUNNERS.

THIS match played at Colaba on Saturday, the 15th instant, resulted in an easy victory for the Gunners by 45 runs. This result was mainly brought about by the excellent fielding of the Gunners and the splendid batting of Gunner Rourke, who made 72 without giving a single chance. Lieutenant Vanderzee and Captain Moberly played well for the losers. Subjoined is the score:—

OFFICERS AND N.-C. OFFICERS.

Lt. Vanderzee, b Gounod	41
Corpl. Ansell, c and b Rourke	14
Br. Seeley, b Rourke	4
Sergt. Claridge, b Bridgeland	0
Surgeon Jones, b Gounod	7
Capt. Moberly, not out	13
Corpl. Fergnson, b Revill	9
Sergt. Hodges, b Revill	3
Capt. Bryant, b Revill	0
Lt. Morris, b Gounod	5
Surgeon Holt, b Gounod	0
Extras	9
Total	105

GUNNERS.

Rourke, run out	72
Whiffen, b Ferguson	5
Gounod, b Ferguson	11
Rankin, b Ferguson	1
Conway, b Claridge	0
Onions, b Claridge	0
Baker, c Jones, b Seeley	10
Green, b Ferguson	15
Bradley, b Ferguson	6
Revill, b Seeley	1
Bridgeland, not out	2
Extras	27
Total	150

THE PANAX GINSENG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My last contained an error by calling the above plant a "climber." Almost immediately—as you are aware?—I despatched another letter with the correction; but apparently it was too late. Your correspondent, Mr. G. Carstensen, has noticed my accidental mistake! But, did not Horace say: "*Quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus?*" If I have erred in any other respect, I have done so in very good company.

The above "erect, deciduous, herbaceous, perennial" individual being an exotic, we have no other alternative but to derive our knowledge of it from scientific books, like your correspondent, who mentions Loudon and other great scientists.

Now to the point at issue. The P. aculeatum (Willd), an "ever-green herbaceous" shrub, known as the "prickly panax," as I previously stated, is also a native of China. But there is now no doubt, from what we have learnt, that the root of the P. quinquefolium (Linn) is the Ginseng or elixir of life referred to in your review of the "Journey in Manchuria, by H. E. M. James, Bombay C.S." The Gensing was first described by Jacobus Breynius in his "Exoticarum Plantarum Centuria" in 1678.

This subject seems edifying, as your readers will observe from the finale of this communication. I am indebted to the Rev. Mr. F. (late of America) for the following excerpts from a New York reprint of 1881 edition, and, with your kind permission, I beg leave to reproduce it for your correspondent's information, with certain portions italicised by me:—

"Ginseng, a *root* highly esteemed in China as a medicine, being universally regarded as possessing the most extraordinary virtues, and as a remedy for almost all diseases; but particularly for *exhaustion of body and mind*. It is sometimes *sold for its weight in gold*. It was once introduced into Europe, but soon forgotten. It is *the root* of a species of Panax of the N. O. Araliaceæ, to which the name *P. ginseng* has been given, and which is a *native of Chinese Tartary*, having a stem from 1 to 2 feet high, leaves on long stalks, *five-fingered*, and almost quite smooth, and umbels on a long terminal stalk. It is *doubted by many Botanists* if this species is really distinct from the *P. quinquefolium*, a common North American plant, *the root* of which is now an *article of export* from North America to China, and is used as a domestic medicine in the States west of the Alleghanies; but, which European and American practitioners regard as *almost worthless*. It is mucilaginous, sweetish, and slightly bitter, and aromatic. *P. fructicosus* and *P. cochleatus* are fragrant aromatics, growing in the Moluccas, and used by the native practitioners of India. The fruit of the *genus* Panax is succulent, compressed, with two or three leathery one-seeded cells."

I do not thiuk much more can be written in favour of this "celestial" panacea? The P. cochleatus referred to in the above extract is. I think, the P. conchifolium (Roxb.) or P. cochleatum, now naturalised in India, like the P. fructicosum; the latter was imported into Calcutta ninety years ago. These elegant foliage plants, of course, we have all seen. The P. fragrans is, an inhabitant of Northern India and is known in Hindustani as "gootisona."

Now I come to the Aralia nudicaulis or "rabit root," whose *habitat* is North America. It has "fragrant and aromatic roots which possess sudorific property," and, as Mr. Castensen truly says, "are used as a substitute for sarsaparilla." There is yet another individual (A. spinosa) yclept, the "toothache" tree of America, which has stimulant and diaphoretic properties. Even the common ivy (Hedera helix) of this N. O. is aromatic, and is stated to be a medicinal agent too, as its succulent fruit is an emetic, purgative, and a stimulant. Now to my reason and object for dilating on the above aromatic plants.

I was forcibly reminded when inditing this letter—please pardon its prolixity—of the "Pannag" in the Sacred Volume (*q. v.* Ezekiel, chap. xxvii., ver. 17) which was one of the merchandise of Tyre. For we find that the "wheat of Minnith, and 'Pannag,' and honey, and oil, and balm," were imported into the land of Israel? Since "spice" being omitted in the passage, is it not probable, nay possible, that the "Pannag" is some kind of aromatic drug or spice, and may it not be our modern Panax which was only known in Palestine as the "Pannag"? One commentator asserts:—"Possibly 'Pannag' may represent some spice of the country. Others have suggested Panax or Ginseng, an Indian drug." The Rev. Mr. Squires will no doubt be able to "lighten our darkness." In these days of enlightenment and researches I am surprised that our chemists have not as yet undertaken to test the medicinal qualities of the Panax, which seems to have been known to the Israelites of old!—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 16. R. FRANK.

*** Our correspondent did send us a note correcting the error which occurred in his last letter, but being delayed in the post it did not reach us until after his letter had appeared.—ED., *B.G.*

GOA JOURNALISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of Friday last, you published a letter from a correspondent re Goa Press, who gives us a few examples of the manner in which a faction of the Goanese journals write about the present Governor-General of Goa. He is certainly not so bad as he is painted; but the fact is that Goa journalism is a disgrace to the country it represents, for one finds nothing in it but abuse of one or another according to the whims of the editors or the cliques they represent. It is, however, singular that all are unanimous in writing in uncomplimentary and offensive terms of the British nation, but for whose kindness and generosity Goa would have been to-day the poorest country in India.

Only a few weeks ago, a Goanese journal published in this country had the audacity to write of the British nation in the most insolent manner. It is fortunate that no one cares a rap for the opinion of these Goa *savants*; but at the same time it occurs to me that all this is the result of the mistaken policy of our Government in educating and employing in its service ungrateful foreigners when so many of its own subjects cannot find employment.

Sept. 17. A BOMBAYITE.

ISHAK KHAN.

THE following is the text of the Press Commissioner's notification concerniag the Sirdar Ishak Khan:—"Reuter's telegram, dated Teheran, 10th September, stating that Sirdar Ishak Khan is marching on Kabul and that the Ameer is lying ill gives a false impression of the actual situation in Afghanistan. According to the latest intelligence Ishak Khan was at Khanabad, and the troops which he had sent forward in the direction of Kabul had not crossed the confines of his own province. At Khamard on the northern slopes of the Hindu Khush they were confronted by the Ameer's troops and defeated. The Ameer in his latest report announces that the fort of Khamard has been taken, that several officers have been taken prisoners, and that among the prisoners is Ishak Khan's father-in-law. With regard to the Ameer's health, his Highness has of late more than once suffered from gout, but he has written to say that his illness was not serious, and that he has now recovered.

DROUGHT IN THE MOFUSSIL.

AFTER all, says the *Indu Prakash*, it seems the Mofussil of the Presidency has a bad outlook before it. Rain has not fallen in a sufficient quantity, and we are already hearing cries of distress and impending famine from several places. Prices have gone up, there is scarcity of fodder, and Government are being asked to commence relief operations in some districts. Even in Bombay the rains have failed, and it is something unusual that at this season we are suffering from the heat of April and May. A gentleman, in Ahmednagar, writing to a friend in Bombay, says:—

There has been almost no rain. Only in a few places was the first crop planted. Where it was planted and sprung up it has been ruinously burnt up by the heat. Grain is about twice as high as usual; while fodder for cattle is four aud five times as high. The price for kirbee is four annas for five small bundles in this city now. There is almost nothing green growing for cattle to graze on. Under these circumstances you can see what a hard time it is for all who own cattle. For a few days it has been showering, and there are now signs of rain. If the rain comes it will be very hard for the farmers to get *seed* to sow with, because they have used up their money in buying fodder. Yesterday four farmers came to me for seed and thirteen for help to buy fodder to keep their cattle alive. I helped the thirteen a little as well as I could, and told those who wished seed to come by-and-bye. Many are sure to come to me thus every day.

"HARLEY'S PEERLESS PEARLS."—A wonderful medicine for mental overwork. W. F. Tinniyelly, writes on August 14, 1888:—"I think I derived great benefit from the Pearls mentally, taking generally one a day with my *chota hazri* and a second one early in the evening when I had extra hard work." 10s. 6d., or Rs. 6-8 per bottle. Sole Agents, COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

MILITARY NEWS.

A NATIVE COURT-MARTIAL was recently held in Bombay for the trial of Duffedar Firzand Ali, of the 6th Bombay Cavalry, who stood charged with disobeying the lawful command of his Superior Officer. On the 20th July last, when colour-havildar Casam, Khan of the Marine Battalion was superintending the despatch by rail, to Mhow, of the duffedar and a party of his regiment, at the Victoria Station, the latter refused to carry out the orders of the former, who asked him to have the baggage of the party weighed; but said "I will not have the baggage weighed. I will not obey your orders. I belong to the cavalry, and you are in the infantry. You can report me or not as you like; it does not matter to me." The court convicted accused of the charge, and sentenced him to be reduced the ranks.

THE following will probably be the postings of Staff Officers under the new distribution which comes into operation on the 1st October:—District Staff Officers, 1st Class: Colonels Eardley-Wilmot, to Meerut; Brunker, Lahore; Egerton, Punjab Frontier Force; Money, Rawalpindi; Cooke, Sirhind; Gerard, Allahabad; Bax, Oudh; Majors Money, Presidency, but acts at Head-Quarters; Routh, Quetta; and O'Gorman, Peshawar. District Staff Officers, 2nd Class; Majors O'Sullivan to Quetta and Young, Nerbudda; Captains Spragge, Assam; Ridgeway, Presidency; Jennings, Meerut; Beley, Punjab Frontier Force; Irwin, Rawalpindi; Coats, Bundelkhand; Dyce, Oudh; Sherston, Rohilkhand; Halkett, Allahabad; Glasgow, Lahore; Buckland, Sirhind; and Jenkins, Peshawar.

As Colonel Bax and Major Young are going home on a year's leave, Major Glasgow is appointed temporarily to Oudh as Staff Officer; Captain Hogge to Nerbudda; and Captain Gartside-Tipping to Lahore.

CAPTAIN LAWRENCE acts for Colonel Money at the Presidency, and Captain Davies, also at the presidency for Captain Ridgeway, who remains absent on extended leave until March next. Captain Gwatkin acts in Assam until Captain Spragge's return from Burma.

THE new Station Staff appointments of the 1st Class which have been sanctioned for stations commanded by Colonels on the Staff will fall to the following officers:—Captains Hogge at Sialkot; Davies, Fyzabad; Gartside-Tipping, Cawnpore; Lawrence, Mooltan; Dundas, Delhi; Gwatkin, Ferozepore; and Stoney, Jullundur. Captain Grierson acts at Sialkot and Captain Carter at Cawnpore.

THE Colonels on the staff will be Worsley, Cawnpore; Lockhart, Delhi, Collett, Sialkot; Channer, Jullunder; and Lance, Ferozepore. Two vacancies remained unfilled.

LIEUTENANT CUBITT, 2nd Gurkhas, acts as District Superintendent of Police in Biluchistan; and Lieutenant Christie as a Cantonment Magistrate in the Punjab.

THE following appointments are made:—Lieutenant Ducat, to be Quartermaster of the 38th Bengal Infantry; Lieutenant Chesney, Adjutant, 18th Bengal Lancers; Lieutenant Edwards, 26th Punjab Infantry, permanent Wing Officer, 35th Sikhs; Lieutenant Brown, 4th Bengal Cavalry, to the 1st Central India Horse as officiating Squadron Officer; and Lieutenant Ross, 28th Madras Infantry to the 1st Punjab Infantry.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MCNEALE is appointed permanent Commandant, 8th Bengal Cavalry, vice Colonel Chapman, vacated.

LIEUTENANT NICHOLLS, 1st Sikhs, is transferred to the 2nd Punjab Infantry.

THE following temporary postings have been made:—Lieutenant Rich, Corps of Guides, to the 3rd Sikhs; and Lieutenants Cooper, 5th Punjab Infantry, and Grant, 1st Punjab Infantry, to the 4th Punjab Infantry.

DR. SELLICK is appointed to the medical charge of the 23rd Pioneers.

COLONEL CAREY Rifle Brigade, goes home on 12 months' sick leave.

CAPTAIN HAMILTON, late Brigade-Major, Cawnpore, has joined his appointment as Inspector of Army Signalling, Bengal.

THE FATAL BALLOON ACCIDENT.

THE third attempt of Mr. Simmons, the aeronaut, to carry his balloon from London to Vienna, ended, as we have already announced, in a lamentable catastrophe, by which Mr. Simmons lost his life and his companions were severely injured. Under the professional name of Linn, it may be remembered, Mr. Simmons visited India eleven years ago, and made balloon ascents both from Calcutta and Bombay. On the occasion of his first ascent from Bombay he had a narrow escape, descending suddenly through escape of gas among the quarries to the north of the city. On the second occasion, accompanied by Mr. Grattan Geary, he made an ascent from the Lal Baugh Gardens, and after drifting for some time the balloon fell into the harbour. Fortunately the car was of wicker-work and floated for about half-an-hour, when its nearly submerged occupants were rescued by a boat from Oorun. The *St. James's Gazette* publishes the appended description of the casualty in which Mr. Simmons has lost his life:—

The balloon got away all right, there being in the car with Mr. Simmons two passengers—Mr. W. L. Field, of New Brighton, and Mr. Miers. The balloon floated over Romford, Brentwood, Ingatestone, and Chelmsford to Ulting, in Essex, which was reached about six o'clock, on the evening of the 27th ult. when it seems to have been decided to descend. The grappling-iron caught in one of three elm-trees at Moon Gardens, near Witham, and Mr. Simmons endeavoured to come to earth outside them. The balloon, unfortunately, came down with a bump, and in going up again struck a tree violently. The silk burst with a loud report, and the car fell to the ground with such terrible force as to smash it to pieces. Several persons who witnessed the accident were quickly on the spot. Mr. Gutteridge, surgeon, of Maldon, three miles off, soon arrived and pronounced Mr. Simmons's case hopeless, the base of the brain being fractured, and he died during the evening at a neighbouring house. Mr. Field has both legs fractured; but Mr. Miers is apparently little the worse for the occurrence. Mr. Simmons appears to have opened the valve, with the object of avoiding the trees, but lost his grasp, and Mr. Field caught hold of the cord; but he says that the wind was very boisterous, and the balloon, held to a tree by the grappling iron, swayed to and fro so violently that he too let go. The car bumped twice, and all appear then to have lost consciousness. The car became detached and fell; Mr. Simmons being underneath the other two, and the bags of ballast on the top. Mr. Miers went with Mr. Simmons, and descended successfully in Essex, and Mr. Field had been up with him three times.

In the absence of exact scientific evidence it is difficult, in view of the facts, to give a satisfactory explanation of the occurrence. On the balloon rising from over a barley-field the grapnel caught in the first of three trees, which were in the way, tearing one of the upper branches. The iron held firm, and the balloon, rising to the length of the cable, was blown violently to the earth. It immediately rose and again descended in the same spot with great force. It is certain that the balloon bumped the earth a third time, and some of the men who had run to the place state that it rose and fell a fourth time, but upon this point there is some doubt. However, it was on the third or fourth rise that the balloon collapsed. One spectator states that the balloon burst with a loud report when it was up in the air, and that then the car and its occupants fell like a stone. The silk, which was unusually large, being capable of containing 62,000ft. of gas, with a carrying power of 24 cwt., was not ripped with one large rent, as would have been the case if caught by the tree, but was torn into several distinct pieces. The car, which was composed of iron wire, was five feet in diameter and would hold nine persons closely packed. When it reached the ground for the last time it was beaten and battered out of shape, some of the seats being displaced, while its connection with the balloon was severed.

SIR ARTHUR HODGSON, the Mayor of Stratford-on Avon, has received a letter from Mr. G. W. Childs, of Philadelphia, enclosing £100, the amount of which Sir Arthur was defrauded a few weeks ago by a young man who represented himself to be Mr. Child's nephew. The impostor just before he came to Stratford had been staying at the home of a well-known actor in London, whom he had deceived with the same story. He was most hospitably entertained in London and at Sir Arthur's residence at Stratford, and admired his "uncle's" gift, the magnificent fountain and clock tower lately presented to the town. By stating he had some foreign securities which could only be realised in London, he induced the mayor to lend him £100, and hearing nothing further, Sir Arthur communicated with Mr. Childs, when the fraud was discovered. The impostor is believed to be an Englishman, who has been several times imprisoned in England and in America.

SHAKESPEARE AND MODERN "ISMS."

WE have all heard, remarks the *St. James's Gazette*, of that worthy who, after reading the "Elegy in a Country Churchyard," remarked that it was rather too full of quotations. The criticism will yield us one distinguishing note of a true classic. The writer who is "full of quotations" in the sense that Gray was has made good his claim to a place among the Immortals, and it proceeds:—

But among the Immortals—a goodly band—there is a select company who live not only in quotations, who have not only here and there given to some

THE HAZARA FIELD FORCE.

THE following Notification has been issued from the General Post Office, as to the conditions under which correspondence and parcels may be sent between India and the Hazara Field Force :—

FROM INDIA TO THE FIELD.

Mode of addressing correspondence. Correspondence posted in India for delivery in the field should be addressed as follows :—

A. B.
Regiment, Battery or Office,
Hazara Field Force.

No post town should be added to the address, and special care should be taken to insert the Regiment or Battery with which the addressee is serving, or the special appointment which he may hold with the force.

What may be sent.—Unregistered letters, post-cards, newspapers, book-packets and parcels (private and service) may be posted in India for delivery in the field. Full prepayment of postage is compulsory. Delivery will be made through orderlies.

Parcels.—Parcels will be delivered through the Transport Department. The Post Office will forward parcels from India to the Base offices at Oghi and Derband, and its responsibility will cease there.

No Registeration, Insurance or Money-orders.—Letters cannot be registered, nor can letters or parcels be insured, for despatch from India to the field. Money-orders will not be issued in favour of payees in the field.

Redirection to Field Force of foreign correspondence and parcels.—On this occasion all correspondence, including packets and newspapers, and also parcels received from the *United Kingdom and places abroad*, for officers and troops with the expedition, will be specially intercepted in the Railway Mail Service, and redirected to the "Hazara Field Force." Should any one desire that such correspondence or parcels should be allowed to go on to the address which they may bear, he should give written instructions to this effect to the Postmaster of the post town to which they will be addressed.

FROM THE FIELD TO INDIA.

What may be sent.—Unregistered letters, post-card and book-packets may be posted to addressees in India Prepayment of postage is optional. No registered or insured letters or ordinary or insured parcels will be accepted for despatch.

Money-orders.—Money-orders will be issued on India at inland rates of commission. Remittances by telegraphic money-orders can also be sent on the ordinary conditions.

FROM ONE FIELD POST OFFICE TO ANOTHER.

What may be sent.—Only unregistered letters, post-cards, newspapers and book-packets may be posted at one Field Post Office for delivery from another Field Post Office. Full prepayment of postage is compulsory.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

From India to the Field must be fully prepaid. Service parcels can be sent. From the Field to India need not be stamped. Postage at the prepaid rate will be charged on delivery in India. Service parcels cannot be sent. From one Field Post Office to another will be delivered free if properly superscribed and franked. Service parcels cannot be sent. Service stamps need not be carried by officers proceeding on field service. Postage stamps, post-cards and embossed envelopes can be purchased at any Field Post Office.

THE CHINA COTTON MARKET.

MR. JAMASJEE'S cotton circular, dated Hongkong August 28th, contains the following remarks on the China cotton market :—

Since the issue of last report an interval of three weeks has elapsed, during which favourable news have continued to be received from most of the consuming districts where the scarcity of the raw material has tended to maintain rates, whilst the action of speculators, combined with telegraphic advices, of a strong market and sustained rates in India, have contributed greatly to the improvement in rates of No. 6s. 8s. 10s. and 12s., which have advanced from 25 cents to a Dollar per bale on previous quotations. The higher counts, however, have been in less request, but prices nevertheless continue steady, and the market generally closes firm. Absence of the usual brisk demand from the country, coupled with the recent very heavy purchases in second hands, have weakened the market for No. 20s. which has been further depressed by the eagerness to sell in certain quarters and rates in special instances have given way nearly 50 ce ts per bale, although generally the market may be said to close firm, with heavy stocks. High rates of superior No. 16s. have checked consumption, whilst medium and common have found ready sales at ruling currencies, the market remaining unchanged. A brisk demand from the interior for almost all descriptions of No. 10s. and 12s. have led to an extensive business in these counts at an advance of 25 cents to a Dollar per able, the market closing very firm. The demand alluded to in last report for No. 8s. and 8s. have continued throughout the interval, especially for the former, which being in short supplies have again commanded fancy prices, whilst No. 8s. have been in moderate demand and close steady with small stock. During the fortnight arrival 11,552 bales. sales 10,796 bales, Shipment to Coast Ports 501 bales, and unsold stock 10,991 bales. Direct Shipment for Shanghai 2,854 bales and Japan 3,290 bales. Latest advices from the Coast ports report a good business in the lower counts at better prices, and a very small inquiry for No. 20s., which continue dull. Shanghai and Japan have been glutted with direct heavy Shipments from your Port, which not only retards consumption, but have at the same time a very injurious effect on those markets.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Sept. 19.—Town Council Meeting.
„ 20.—Poona Races.
„ 22.—Poona Races.
„ 25.—Poona Races.
„ 26.—Town Council Meeting.
„ 27.—Poona Races.
„ 29.—Poona Races.
Legislative Council, Poona.
Oct. 4.—Poona Horse Show.
„ 10.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 11.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 12.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 13.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 15.—Mysore Sky Races.
„ 16.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 17.—Mysore Sky Races.
Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 18.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 19.—Mysore Sky Races.
Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 20.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 22.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 30.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
Nov. 1.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
„ 3.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
„ 6.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 8.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 10.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 17.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
„ 20.—Hyderabad Race .
Sonepore Races.
„ 22.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
„ 24.—Hyderabad Races.
Dec. 15.—Dinner to Lord Dufferin by the Byculla Club.
„ 19.—Madras Races.
„ 22.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).
Madras Races.
„ 24.—Madras Races.
„ 26.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).
Madras Races.
„ 29.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 11th Sept., as compared with the statement of the 4th Sept., 1888 :—

Liabilities.	Sept. 4. Rs. A. P.	Sept. 11. Rs. A. P.
Capital paidup	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	51,49,688 15 0	51,49,688 15 0
Treasury Balance	2,20,45,149 6 5	2,20,55,882 10 4
Other Deposits	4,23 38,597 12 0	3 91,82,197 7 11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,92,800 5 10	3,20,1 3 1 10
Sundries	7,31,609 4 9	7,37,410 12 10
Rs...	9,06,58,155 12 0	8,73,45,972 15 11

Assets.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	1,10,06,037 8 0	1,'5,82,462 8 0
Other authorized Investments	59,75,297 0 0	60,85,777 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	79,07,426 9 4	82,63,480 12 8
Credits on do.	57,86,838 14 4	36,14,490 7 8
Bills discounted	2,73,05,958 13 10	2,8 ,05 036 1 1
Balances with other Banks	6,09,782 2 0	7,58,065 4 7
Bullion	119 7 3	574 2 3
Dead Stock	11,01,384 13 5	11,03,865 12 7
Stamps	10,662 1 0	10,292 10 0
Sundries	2 15,778 6 11	2,11,184 11 7
Cash at Head Office	1,20,2 ,719 2 5	83,62,794 13 3
Do. at Branches	1,57,07,144 14 6	1,71,25,008 12 3
Rs.	9,06,58,155 12 0	8,73,45,972 15 11

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Govino, 1,454 tons, Captain Bretherton, cleared yesterday for Karachi, laden with the same bottom cargo.

THE Haji Cassum steamer Akbar, 1,440 tons, Captain G Baldwin, arrived in port on Monday from Jeddah and Aden, with a cargo of salt and specie, and 878 pilgrim passengers on deck.

THE Anchor line steamer Arabia, 2,314 tons, Captain J Laird, arrived in port yesterday from Glasgow and Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Major Kelly, Messrs Hill, Bremner Travis, and Gulbland, Rev Mr Schwaety, Rev Mr Gatler and Dr. Stirling and two deck.

THE Italian mail steamer Domenico Balduino, Capt G Dodero, arrived yesterday evening from Genoa, with the following passengers :—Mr A F Dennis, Mr Vanderstraten, Mr S Kolt, Mrs Peterson, and child, Dr Byramjee, Mr C Ross Asten, Mr and Mrs Marito, Mr and Mrs Khindlen, and 59 Salvation Army ; and 17 deck passengers from Aden.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. City of Carthage	1716	W. M. Greive ...	B	Sir C. Forbes.
„ Ganges	2148	C. Stewart.....	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Niagara	2044	J. McConochie..	D	Killick, Nixon & Co.
„ Europa	1492	L. Jones	E	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Sorrento	1775	J. W. Ouston ...	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ C. Sinclair ..	1951	J. R. Kewley ...	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Govino	1451	T. R. Bretherton	H J	F. Muir & Co.
„ M. Branch...	1755	McMontrey	K	J. Mackintosh.
„ St. Bernard.	1447	Young	L	Killick, Nixon & Co.
„ Merton Hall	2346	J. Hughes	M	Edward Bates.
„ Kt. Companion	2606	Shiell	N	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Medusa	1775	Sbutega	P	O. Van Haffer.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
„ M. Theresa.	2011	G. Costanzo	1	O. Van Haffer.
„ Lombardy ..	1574	Preston	4	P. & O. Co.
„ Eden Hall..	2353	Hughes	5	E. Bates & Co.
„ Tanjore	1402	J. Paine	7	Hajee Cassum Joosub.
„ Mecca	936	Macfadyen.....	9	M. Mackenzie & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From
17	Akbar (s)	Baldwin	Jeddah, Sept. 5.
18	Arabia (s)	Laird	Glasgow, Aug. 16.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
18	Govino (s)	Bretherton..	Karachi.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Arabia, for Marseilles and Liverpool.
„ Siam, for London, &c.
„ Lombardy, for China, &c.
„ Merton Hall, for Liverpool.
„ Arabia, for the Persian Gulf.
Barque Paula, for Mauritius.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Merton Hall s,—220 cwts coir yarn, S Mahadeo 11,412 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co.
Eden Hall s,—8 bales silk waste, D Damoder ; 1 case indigo, M Toolsidass.
Cy of Carthage s,—5,491 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co ; 49 bales wool, C Thakersee ; 48 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Ganges s,—29 bales skins, E Gangji and Co ; 15 bales skins and hides, M J Joomabhai ; 50 cwts deer horns, and 76 cwts gum, W Poonja ; 8 cwts wheat, The Bo Co Ld ; 20 bales skins, M Shapoorji ; 24 cwts deer, J Hameer ; 3 cases peacock feathers, E Peerdina ; 63 cwts gum, M Ludha ; 40 cwts gum, &c, G Canji ; 11 bales skins, H G Shirazi ; 17 bales skins and hides, C Jooma and Co ; 7 bales skins, H M Abba.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt Companion s,—50 bales cotton, The Bo Co Ld.

FOR TRIESTE.

Medusa s—108 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Medusa s—148 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co 1,000 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Medusa s—220 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Lombardy s—150 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co ; 75 bales twist, S Abram ; 375 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co ; 75 bales twist, S J David and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Lombardy s—278 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co,

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy s—350 bales twist, C Bomanjee and Co ; 125 bales twist, The Anglo-Indian S and W Co ; 300 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 66 bales twist, S Abhraham ; 700 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co ; 425 bales twist, S J David and Co ; 35 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co ;

FOR SHANGHAI.

Lombardy s—50 bales twist, Tatta and Co ; 3 bales piece-go ods, Lyon and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 17.

Mackay, Major, 26th Bombay Infantry, on leave, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 18.

Kelly, Major, 19th Panjab Infantry, from furlough from England.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 16.

Stacpole, Lieut, E Y Regt, on leave, to Purandhar.

SEPTEMBER 18.

McGildowny, Lieut, R H A, from leave, to Kirkee.
Mackay, Major, 26th Bombay L I, from leave, to Poona.
Wahab, Lt-Col, Lancashire Fusiliers, on leave, to Poona.
Kelly, Major, 19th P L I, to rejoin, to Mian Meer.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. Corps.

Bombay, September 19, 1888.

1. There will be drill in the Town Hall to-night from 8-30 to 9-30 p.m. Officers Commanding Companies are requested to direct all recruits to attend. N. C. officers and trained Volunteers are also invited to attend.

2. Officers Commanding Companies are requested to impress on all recruits the necessity of attending the monsoon drills at the Town Hall with a view to qualifying themselves before the drill season commences.

By Order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 17th September, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·705
Temperature of the Air	81·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·7
Dew Point	74·1
Relative humidity of Air	·798
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10).	8·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	85·4
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	79·1
General Directions of Wind.*	W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	341
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	4·61
year	59·14
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 19th Sept.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

CARLYLE AND INDIA.

THE current number of the *Indian Magazine* contains the following article culled from the columns of the *Englishman* of the year 1838.

It is well known that Carlyle delivered several striking courses of lectures in London between 1837 and 1840. The course given in the early part of 1838 dealt with the History of Literature, and it was of these lectures that he wrote to his mother : "I shall have to speak about the Greeks and Romans first, then about other nations—in short, about the most remarkable books and persons that I know." Froude says : "The lectures were reported in *The Examiner* and other papers, and can be recovered there by the curious. He did not himself reprint them, attaching no importance to what he called "a mixture of prophecy and play-acting." In the seventh of this series of lectures, Carlyle appears to have referred to India ; and we have lately met with the following notes taken on the occasion by a London correspondent of the (Calcutta) *Englishman*. It appears that Carlyle had received from India a volume entitled *Literary Leaves*, with the initials "D. L. R.," and that he supposed the author to have been a native of India. His remarks upon this book (if the report is accurate) show that he had not much knowledge as to Indian races and religions. But fifty years ago the popular opportunities for study on these subjects were very limited ; in fact, only the beginnings had been made in Oriental research. Moreover, his training had been more philosophical than classical. We are able to add a letter of Carlyle's (also from the *Englishman*) written, at the close of the same year in which his lecture was delivered, to the writer of the poems. By this time he had discovered his mistake, though he does not refer to it. The writer of the poems, Captain D. L. Richardson, had sent a copy of his book to Carlyle, having probably noticed the account of the lecture in the Calcutta papers, and the letter which we print was in acknowledgment of the present. We think that our readers will be interested in both extracts.

CARLYLE'S LECTURES.

(From the London Correspondent of the *Englishman.*)

Having heard that Mr. Carlyle would make mention of Indian poetry in his seventh lecture, I attended yesterday and took notes of a part which may be interesting to you in Calcutta. I could only imperfectly catch his manner, but have given you the substance of what he said as nearly as I was able, as there was a great deal which I could not comprehend or follow :—

"But in our modern English literature, remarkable under many phases, there is one which, for its own sake, as well as for the sake of our common humanity, deserves notice. That is its universality. Not its conquests over the domain of thought, extensive as they are, but its deluge-like spreadings over this terrene globe. But a moment ago, in the lapse of ages, though not an inconsiderable interval in world-history, and yet a longer interval comparatively in race-history, or family-history—for nations are but families ; but a moment ago, then, was our English speech a rude dialect, despised even by its own utterers, who preferred the courtly gabble of the Norman-French to their own mother-speech. Let us thank Providence that our language has not been constructed out of the hotbed of courtier-like conventionalisms, but grown a strong plant of the soil, oak-like in strength, and having branches whereon the air-fowls may roost. Fruits too has it of sweet and bitter taste, some indigenous acorn-like, wholesome but coarse food yielding ; others adscititious, fairer climate reminding, but not storm enduring—very pleasant to the taste, but not strength affording to the over-struggling man.

"I have said the voice of our tongue has gone forth to all lands, and over many seas : slow the distant echoes are heard, but already they have begun ; from that beautiful new world and from the far off islands they come, giving us back our own. Nay, even the morning chimes are vocal, and our English tones are heard on the banks of the Ganges. No small gain in the search after truth is the combat with opposing error ; and no small error is that which, possessing our imaginations with our own superiority, leads us to undervalue whatever has the form of humanity. No better pure method can be found for this species of soul-sickness than a common form of utterance ; and as new nations take up our mother-speech, so do they become of our family, adopted children, it is true, yet having claims on our sympathies, thus daily enlarging and becoming as they ought to be—catholic. These remarks are introductory to a proof of the wide spreading influence of our language, which I now give you in a book I have lately received from India, called *Literary Leaves of Prose and Verse.*

"That a native of India should have acquired our tongue—that for ordinary every-day conversation purposes he should correctly apply it, is not wonderful; but that he should have dived into its inmost depths, and fetched up its pearls from caves only known to natives of our isle, is indeed matter of reflection. But a short time is it since our slave-dealing and slave-desiring merchants assured the public that black Indinas were not men, but a race nearly allied to the monkey. Imitative only of external forms is the monkey ; but this volume is imitative of the inner soul given qualities of our race. For a man not only *is* but he is somewhat ; he says, not only *I am*, but, I am for this end. And the end is absolute identity, full harmony with himself ; or rather the consciousness of his absolute identity is the expression of the true form of humanity, and whatever possesses it is man not monkey. Therefore 'D. L. R.' holding in my hand this proof of thy inner soul-given identity, I will claim thee as fellow-man and fellow Englishman, notwithstanding thy blackness, and the wool which covers thy temples instead of the Hyacinthine locks that from the parted forelock manly hang clustering in our country. And if thy countenance is o'erlaid with black, it is indeed in thee 'staid Wisdom's hue.'

"Foremost in the book is, as there should be, an essay on literary fame. For without the aspiring after fame, poetry can take no life-giving form : 'our poesy is as a gum which issues whence 'tis nourished ; yet it would dry up, and be scattered and dispersed, were it not to receive a mould from this principle. Without this it would be empirical, and without root ; for humanity may bear deprivation of every thing except the possibility of perfection. 'D. L. R.' then has commenced philosophically, not empirically ; and if he has not worked out completely and perfectly his own views, he has given an Aurora like promise of the glories of his perfect day. Your time will not permit, neither will the unavoidably restricted nature of my course allow, a special criticism of the volume which I have selected for notice on account of the rare circumstances under which it has become a part of our literature. As the soul is the general principle of all natural life, so the poetical is the middle-point of all the higher knowledge ; for the poetical form is only our outer expression of the inner life-giving imagination, and the outward expression in this book is only a sign of the awakening of man in one of the phases of Indian life. As the flowers indicate spring, so this poetry shows that the winter of ignorance is past even in Bengal. I will therefore conculde by a few remarks on 'D. L. R.'s last sonnet, which I have received from Calcutta, not by the isles, whence merchants bring their spicy drugs, ' but over the unnumbered sand of 'Barca or Cyrene.' But I will read:—

'There are no mortal limits to the sway
That God hath given the spirit ; of this frame
The tenant, not the prisoner. Nought can tame
Her sovereign will. She mocks at human clay,
The dim weak wall that seemeth like a stay ;—
So the fair moon, that envious night would shame,
And shroud her form majestic, bursts like flame
From smouldering fires, and brightens on her way.
The forehead pale, despite its ivory bound,
As glass is fragile, and the eye as clear,
When the roused soul awakes. The scenes around
Her worldly path—hills, vales, and woods—appear
Her realm no more. She soars from earth's low ground,
And seeks, on viewless wings, a holier sphere.'

"Mark the philosophical spirit of these fourteen lines. It is easy to see that before he acquired our language, 'D. L. R.' had studied the Veds. The ground thought is evidently that a man by holiness of conduct, freeing himself from the obstacles of Nature, may deliver his fellow men from the corruption of the times, and become a benefactor—redeemer of his race, and at last Supreme God—a Buddha. The anthropomorphic polytheism, which is the necessary consequence of this doctrine, is probably held only as a poetical tenet by the author. Yet, as the highest of all philosophy, the Christian tends to a higer development of the poetical faculty, which is depressed and withered by a denying materialism or pantheism. I regret that 'D. L. R.' has not received instruction from some of our Missionaries, whom he must have met, as he alludes to the pale forheads of Europeans in the ninth line of this sonnet. When he shall become imbued with, to him, a new form giving philosophy, in which, as in a mould of poetical receptivity, ideas may take root and flourish, I shall hope to see a higher and more perfect unfolding of the rhyme-spirit, which in h m is strong, and I shall expect to comment on more perfect yieldings of the maturity of his powers."

FROM THOMAS CARLYLE TO CAPT. D. L. RICHARDSON.

5, Cheyne Row, Chelsea, London, 19th Dec., 1838

My dear Sir,—Your courteous gift, with the letter accompanying it, reached me only about a week ago, though dated 20th June, almost at the opposite point of the year. Whether there has been undue delay or not is unknown to me ; but at any rate on my side there ought to be no delay.

I have read your volume, what little of it was known to me before, and the much that was not known ; I can say, with true pleasure, it is written, as few volumes in these days are, with fidelity, with successful care, with insight and conviction as to matter, with clearness and graceful precision as to manner : in a word, it is the impress of a mind stored with elegant accomplishments, gifted with an eye to see, and a heart to understand ;—a welcome, altogether recommendable book. More than once I have said to myself and others, How many parlour firesides are there this winter in England, at which this volume could one give credible announcement of its quality, would be right pleasant company ! There are very many, *could* one give the announcement : but no such announcement *can* be given ; therefore the parour firesides must even put up with Pickwick, or what other stuff chance shovels in their way, and read, though with malediction all the time. It is a great pity ; but no man can help it. We are now arrived seemingly pretty near the point where all criticism and proclamation in matters literary has degenerated into an inane jargon, incredible, unintelligible, inarticulate as the cawing of choughs and rooks ; and many things, in that as in other provinces, are in a painful and rapid transition. A good book has no way of recommending itself except slowly, and as it were accidentally from hand to hand. The man that wrote it must abide his time. He needs, as indeed all men do, the *faith* that this world is built, not on falsehood and jargon, but on truth and reason ; that no good thing done by any creature of God was, is, or ever can be *lost*, but will surely do the service appointed for it and be found among the general sum-total and all of things after long time, nay after all time, and through eternity itself. "Let him cast his bread upon the waters," therefore, cheerful of heart ; he will find it after many days." I know not why I write all this to you, it comes very spontaneously from me. Let it be your satisfaction, the highest a man can have in this world, that the talent intrusted to you did not lie useless, but was turned to account, and proved itself to be a talent ; and the 'publishing world' can receive it altogether according to their own pleasure, raise it high on the house-tops, or trample it low into the street kennels ; that is not the question at all ; the *thing* remains precisely what it was ; after never such raising and never such depressing and trampling, there is no change whatever in *it*, I bid you go on and prosper.

One thing grieves me : the tone of sadness, I might say of settled melancholy, that runs through all your utterances of yourself. It is not right, it is wrong ; and yet how shall I reprove you? If you knew me you would triumphantly answer, Take the beam out of thine own eye! Truly it is a sore compensation for any spiritual endowment bestowed on man, that it is accompanied, or one might say *preceded*, at the first origin of it, always by a delicacy of organisation which in a world like ours is then to have itself manifoldly afflicted, tormented, darkened down into sorrow. You feel yourself an exile in the East; but in the West too it is exile; I know not where under the sun it is not exile. Here in the Fog-Babylon amid mud and smoke, in the infinite din of "vociferous platitude" and quack out-bellowing quack, with truth and pity on all hands ground under the wheels,—can one call it a home, or a world ? It is a vast chaos, where we have to swim painfully for our life. The utmost a man can do is to swim then like a man and hold his peace. For this seems to me a great truth, in any exile or chaos whatsoever, that sorrow was *not* given us for sorrow's sake, but always and infallibly as a lesson to us from which we are to learn somewhat ; and which, the somewhat once *learned*, ceases to be sorrow. I do believe this and study in general "to consume my own smoke,"—not indeed without very ugly out-puffs at times ! Allan Cunningham is the best : he tells me that always as one grows older, one grows happier ; a thing also which I really can believe.

But as for you, my dear sir, you have other work to do in the East than grieve. Are there not beautiful things there, glorious things, wanting only an eye to note them, a hand to record them ? If I had the command over you, I would say, *Read Paul et Virgine* ; then read the *Chaumiere Indienne* ; gird yourself together for a right effort, and *go and do likewise*, or better! I mean what I say. The East has its own phases ; there are things there which the West yet knows not of ; and one heaven covers both. He that has an eye let him look !

I hope you forgive me this style if have got into. It seems to me on reading your book as if we had been long acquainted in some measure, as if one might speak to you right from the heart. I hope we shall meet some day or other. I send you my constant respect and good wishes ; and am, and remain,

Yours very truly always,
T. CARLYLE,

To Capt D. L. Richardson, Calcutta.

THE MARRIED LIFE OF DICKENS AND CARLYLE.

A CORRESPONDENT, who has read with interest Mrs. Caird's article on "Marriage" and the interview with that lady published in our columns last week, sends the subjoined brief note to a London contemporary :—

It will be observed that he makes no attempt to prove anything either one way or the other, but contents himself with briefly setting forth a few facts concerning the married life of Dickens and of Carlyle, merely pointing out that, as it seems to him, in the one case a mutually agreed upon separation resulted in disaster, while in the other the marriage bond, though strained, remained unbroken, as it was best for both that it should. We print his note without further introduction.

The marriage of the future, as I understand it from Mrs. Caird's famous article and the interview published in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is to be a contract which shall, in the event of certain contingencies happening, be dissoluble at the instance of either party. Mrs. Caird protests—and rightly protests—against any inference being drawn of what will happen when a new relation is legalized from the occurrences which take place when that same relation is under a ban. Yet I think I may be allowed to point out that there are two remarkably apposite cases in the literary history of the last fifty years or so, in each of which I have no doubt Mrs. Caird would have advocated voluntary separation. In the one case—and here there were several children—such a separation did actually take place ; in the other, a childless marriage, the pair, in the face of the gravest misunderstanding, lived together "till death them did part." It is not my intention to generalize upon these two cases : whatever weight they may posses will, I make no doubt, be ultimately accorded to them.

DICKENS.

Charles Dickens married at the age of twenty-four. His wife was the sister of a brother journalist ; for at the time of his marriage Dickens was still parliamentary reporter for the *Morning Chronicle*. The young couple appear to have lived very happily together for some years ; she bore him a considerable number of children, and his references to her are always of an affectionate character. Years rolled on, and the reporter became a rich and famous novelist. He amassed considerable wealth ; his books were in everybody's hands, and his name became a household word. Dickens and his wife lived together for twenty years. How the estrangement which eventually ended in their separation arose it is very difficult to discover : Mr. Forster, as becomes an experienced and discreet biographer, touches the episode as lightly as possible. But, it seems to me, there is every reason to accept the statement of Dickens's latest biographer (Mr. Frank Marzials) that for some time previous to 1868 Dickens was in an "over-excited, nervous, morbid state." He was feverish, and could not be quiet. As Harriet Martineau remarked, "It must have been terribly wearing to his wife." And, on the other hand, Mrs. Dickens's dissatisfaction must have reacted upon her husband's peculiar frame of mind. Things could not go on like this for long. We find him writing to Forster : "Poor Catherine and I are not made for each other, and there is no help for it. It is not only that she makes me uneasy and unhappy, but that I make her so too, and much more so. She is exactly what you know in the way of being amiable and complying ; but we are strangely ill-assorted for the bond there is between us. Her temperament will not go with mine." Such a letter only to clearly foreshadowed the end ; and they parted soon afterwards. She was not present at Gadshill when her husband died : one does not know whether she was sent for or not : one only knows that it was the arm of his wife's sister and not that of his wife which supported him as he rose dying from his dinner table: Dickens's reference to his wife in his will, made a year before his death, is anything but affectionate. There is no mention of a "second best bed with furniture," such as Shakspeare bequeathed to his wife ; but instead of it we find a self-gratulatory sentence which reads almost like a reproach. "And I desire here simply to record the fact that my wife since our separation by consent has been in the receipt from me of an annual income of £600, while all the great charges of a numerous and expensive family have devolved wholly upon myself." In this wise the mournful chapter is brought to a close.

CARLYLE.

We pass from the consideration of the married life of Charles Dickens to contemplate that of Thomas Carlyle—

My soul, turn from them : turn we to survey
Where rougher climes a nobler race display.

When Carlyle married he had still to win position and independence from that sternest of taskmasters Literature. No kindly fate smiled upon him, rendering his first book so successful that he might command a small fortune for everything he wrote afterwards. For years he and his brave little wife could scarcely make ends meet. A solitary farmhouse like Craigenputtock, with a taciturn husband for company, is not a thing exactly calculated to promote sweetness of disposition in a woman. Nor, on the other hand, do years of unremitting unremunerative, and unrecognised literary labour conduce to suavity of demeanour in a man. Mrs. Carlyle was a remarkably clever woman, unequalled in the art of saying bitter and mordant things. "Charming, witty, brilliant, affectionately playful as she naturally was, remarks Mr. Froude, "she had a hot temper, and a tongue, when she was angry, like a cat's which would take the skin off at a touch." She and Carlyle often misunderstood one another : possibly they may not have been altogether well matched : they certainly quarrelled. Rising from the perusal of Mrs. Carlyle's "Memorials" and Froude's "Life of Carlyle," one is almost tempted to believe that it might have been well if they could have separated. And yet would it have been well ? Assuredly not. For, in spite of all vain surface shows ; in spite of Carlyle's everlasting grumbling and frequent neglect of his wife ; in spite of Mrs. Carlyle's "heart-cutting words" ; in spite even of Lady Ashburton—the pair loved each other with a love that was intense and enduring.

SEQUEL TO THE WHYTE-MELVILLE DIVORCE.

ACCORDING to an American paper, dated 6th of August, "the windup of a very sensational English scandal in the Upper Ten occurred in Detroit several days ago, by the marriage in Justice Joseph C. Gibson's court-room, of the Reverend Higginson Whyte-Melville and Mary Dunne. The gentleman is the hero of as choice a sensation as has agitated London and Dublin Church and Court circles in a good while, and has had a career which few gentlemen of the cloth can boast of or would be willing to acknowledge. He is an extremely handsome man, and perhaps that fact accounts for it. The records in the county clerk's office show that a divorce was granted in the Wayne Circuit Court, on the 6th of March, 1866, to Henry Peter Higginson and Annabella Higgison, formerly of London, England, and that the bill was filed the preceding August. At the time the case caused a good deal of comment in the legal fraternity, but never got into the papers, it being understood that the divorce was sought in order that the reverend gentleman might marry a titled English lady of immense wealth. The Reverend Higginson went back to London to wed milady, but a hitch occurred. The English courts would not acknowledge the American decree of divorce. Another ripple of excitement occurred in legal circles at this time, when a lawyer, who had before been connected with the divorce proceedings, suddenly packed his little grip and went to London, presumably to give *ex parte* testimony on the Michigan divorce laws. He was gone about six weeks, and when he got back was mum as a clam. The divorce was evidently recognised in England, for the marriage of the Reverend Peter Higginson and Mrs. Whyte-Melville, a widow, occurred soon after. The lady is said to have settled a large annuity upon her husband at the time of the marriage, but he apparently grew tired of her society. Several months ago the Reverend Whyte-Melville eloped from the residence of his wife, Mrs. Whyte-Melville, with Miss Dunne, who had been in the family employ as his wife's companion. The couple went to Dublin, where the clergyman was fired at by Captain Dunne, the girl's enraged father, while they were being driven through the streets in a hansom. Dunne was arrested, but subsequently discharged, as Melville and the girl preferred not to wait to appear against him. Mrs. Whyte-Melville has since secured a divorce on the only grounds upon which the English law grants an absolute separation, together with the sole management and control of her vast estates. Then the records of the county clerk's office came into play again. Melville returned to his old stamping-ground in Detroit, and marriage licence No. 1634 was issued to Henry Peter Higginson Whyte-Melville and Mary C. Dunne. His age was stated as fifty-one, and that of the lady as twenty-eight. The ceremony was performed the same day the licence was taken out. It is now thought that the parties have been located in Chicago."

THE INVASION OF ENGLAND.

GENERAL SIR ANDREW CLARKE, G.C.M.G. writes as follows in the *Pall Mall Gazette* :—

I have thought much over your suggestion of combined naval and military manœuvres, and I feel bound to confess that in my opinion no real good whatever could be thus attained. To give to such manœuvres any semblance of reality would involve, not merely a mobilisation of the forces of the country on a grand scale, but the temporary monopoly of the railways for the purposes of military transport. I should be glad to see both these experiments made ; but I cannot conceive that Parliament or the country would accept the necessary sacrifice. Failing this, no reality of any sort could be imparted to these combined manœuvres. As Sir E. Fanshawe points out, such manœuvres must be limited to a test of "the means of defence possessed by the seaports and coast towns against raids for the purpose of levying contributions." A test of this nature would be wholly fallacious, and I entirely dissent from his view that a sham contest between ships and coast defences "could be easily brought under the rules and be dealt with by umpires." Rules of more or less value may possibly be laid down to govern the case of a mock combat between ships of known powers. No such rules can be laid down as regards a contest between ships and the defences of our harbours. The wildest suppositions as to the issue would be raised on either side, and who is to hold the balance ? For example, I hold, on evidence which appears to be incontrovertible, that had the Egyptians at Alexandria possessed a force of well-trained and well-practised gunners, our great fleet would have been compelled to retire to Malta in a shattered condition, and this in spite of the gross defects which characterised the Egyptian defences. Other people doubtless hold views diametrically opposite, and regard Alexandria as a conclusive proof of naval superiority. Submarine mines supply another indefinitely disputable factor. Again, supposing the attacking fleet to carry a landing force of 20,000 men, as Colonel Howard Vincent suggests, it would land them at Brighton without any difficulty, and the papers would preach the case of invasion for the next year. But give me a force encamped at Guildford or Redhill and full command over the southern railways, and I know that I can put down troops at any part between Portsmouth and Hastings almost as they can be landed, and further, that they will have the resources of England at their back, with which to meet an invader *en l'air*. Combined manœuvres thoroughly carried out without stint of expense, without question of public convenience, would be most instructive, and if properly conducted might possibly provide us with data of some kind to meet the wild assertions with which we are becoming familiar. On any other terms, such manœuvres must necessarily be useless and probably dangerously misleading. The risk attending public experiments of this nature are admirably illustrated by some of the deductions at which Colonel Howard Vincent has arrived after a perusal of the accounts of the manœuvres just terminated. Still these recent manœuvres, I am ready to admit, are pregnant with material for much serious thought, and I hope may result in energetic and wise action. For their main features seem to have been a break down of the Queen's ships under no great or exceptional strain, and this I ventured in the *P.M.G.* last year to point out would be inevitable when I contrasted the performance of her Majesty's men-of-war with that of the American line. If some improvement

A GRENADIER'S DISCOVERY.

THE *Cologne Gazette* tells an amusing story of the strange discovery a grenadier made during last week's manœuvres. He had been told off to reconnoitre for the enemy, and on his way through a field stumbled over a leather object, which he picked up and brought to his corporal, who pronounced it to be a dress-improver. On closer inspection it turned out to contain a large number of *billets doux* on tinted paper, written apparently by a student to a lady in the far north of Berlin. The corporal, who was himself a student going through his "one year's service," tipped the man and kept the "improver." On his return to Berlin he called on "the lady," and had the good luck to find her alone; but what was his surprise, she was a school-girl of tender years. Naturally, under the circumstances, he hesitated to give up his find, and hinted that the parents ought to be told, but the fair one was so importunate in her entreaties that he finally softened. "Papa and mamma have no idea of Benno's existence; please give it back, you'll drive me to suicide," she said, in the most piteous way. "I have no place to put his letters so safe as the 'improver,' but I lost it last Sunday when walking with mamma and papa. You can't believe the anguish I have suffered from the thought that some nasty sneak, and not an honourable man might find it! Please, please, do give my me improver. She was pretty, and the corporal could not refuse any longer and gave in. She quite forgot his presence, kissed the letters madly, and put the "improver" back in its old place, laughing and crying for very joy. She was too absorbed to thank the soldier, who, however, was plentifully rewarded by getting a good story to tell at mess.

QUEEN NATHALIE'S REPLY.

QUEEN NATHALIE of Servia is on her way to Buchares where she will stay pending the trial of the King's divorce suit before the Consistorial Court of Belgrade. The Consistorial Court will be opened to-day, and it is expected that the trial will be over by the 15th of September. The court consists of three judges chosen by the whole Consistory. The Queen's answer to the King's petition was lodged yesterday. As the Queen does not want a divorce, nor even a judicial separation, she has been advised, says the Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, simply to refute the charges brought against her, and she has done so in the following way:—

First, as to the ch arge that she often spoke offensively to the King in the presence of strangers, and that she put affronts upon guests at the Royal palace, the Queen says that under the influence of passing irritation she may occasionally have spoken words which she now regrets, but that many of her utterances must be ascribed to wounded affection and to reports which had reached her, causing her great pain and anger.

Secondly, as to the charge of consorting with the King's enemies, the Queen declares that the Servian politicians in whom she placed confidence were not enemies of the King, but political antagonists of M. Garashanine, the Progressist Minister, and that several of these gentlemen, such as M. Ristich, Colonel Gruitch, and General Stovatovitch, having been summoned to office within the past year, this must be taken as a sign that the King himself had confidence in them. Further as regards M. Persiani, the Russian Minister at Belgrade, her Majesty denies that her friendship with this diplomatist, the accredited Envoy of a Great Power, was conducive in any way to political intrigue.

Thirdly, as concerns the allegation that the Queen was anxious to bring about the King's abdication, her Majesty states that the King more than once expressed his resolve to abdicate. When he did this immediately after the Servo-Bulgarian war the country was in a most agitated condition, and her Majesty's first thought was that a Regency ought to be established without delay. That is why she sent the briefly-worded telegram which the King considered unfeeling. The Queen says, however, that she was at this time exhausted in mind and body from attending to the wounded in ambulances, and that if she forebore sending any message of dissunsion or sympathy to the King, it was because she imagined he had fully made up his mind to carry out the purpose announced in his telegram to her. The Queen says that she entertained the same belief on subsequent occasions when the King declared not to her only, but to his Ministers and to various members of the Diplomatic Body that he was tired of reigning. She maintains that she never urged the King's abdication beyond saying that if he felt disinclined to carry on the Government he ought not to leave the kingdom in suspense as to his intentions.

Fourthly, as to the general charge of unwifeliness and incompatibility of temper, the Queen confesses that her married life has not been a happy one; but she asserts that she has always striven to do her duty as a mother, and she commits the judgment of her cause to God.

MR. BALFOUR AND IRISH "POLITICAL" PRISONERS.

THE following letter, says the *St. James's Gazette* was addressed to a correspondent by the direction of Mr. Balfour from the Irish Office, on August 30:—

Dear Sir,—Mr. Balfour has directed me to thank you for bringing to his notice a letter addressed by Mr. Hibbert to the editor of the *Manchester Guardian*. To one point in that letter he desires me to reply. The writer of it, in common with many others, has asserted that "political" prisoners are subjected to a different and a harsher discipline under Mr. Balfour's administration than formerly under that of Lord Spencer. But I gather from another paragraph in his letter that "political" prisoners cannot properly be said to have existed when the latter held the office of Lord-Lieutenant, for he, according to Mr. Hibbert, "having drawn a clear line between politics and crime, punished with firmness the real criminal and left the political offender alone." It will be seen from this that Mr. Hibbert wisely abandons the ordinary contention of those who agree with him in this matter—namely, that punishments inflicted under Lord Spencer, though consisting of identical terms of imprisonment, varied in their severity according to the social position of the convict or the nature of his crime. We are, then, to understand that the distinction between politicians and law-breakers, for the neglect of which Mr. Balfour is so severely censured, was, as a matter of fact, observed by Lord Spencer, not in the persons of prisoners after conviction, but of offenders before they were prosecuted. If this was his practice, and I believe it was, Mr. Hibbert's case breaks down completely, for the prisoners convicted under Lord Spencer, and subjected in 1882 and 1883 to a prison treatment which continues unchanged, can easily be shown to have belonged to the same ranks in life; to have been, indeed, in some cases the same persons, who are now prosecuted for precisely similar offences before courts similarly constituted, under Mr. Balfour.

The following out of the many examples which can be adduced are sufficient to prove this point. Mr. John Callaram, editor and proprietor of the *Western News*, was, on the 1st of December, 1883, sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment for publishing in his paper an article intended to intimidate a herd on an evicted farm. Mr. Edward Walsh, proprietor of the *New Ross Stadnard*, was on the 29th of December, 1882, sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment for publishing the proceedings of a branch of the "Ladies Land League." (The occasional identity of the persons proceeded against under the contrasted administrations is proved by this case, for Mr. Walsh was again arrested only last Saturday.) Mr. John McPhilpin, proprietor of the *Tuam News*, was, on the 1st of January, 1883, convicted in the same court of three distinct charges arising out of articles published in his journal. Mr. McPhilpin was sentenced to one month on the first charge, to fourteen days on the second, and fourteen days on the third. The sentences did not run concurrently; he was, therefore, imprisoned for two months in all, without the privilege of appealing. (This case is interesting in connection with the recent outcry against cumulative sentences.) On the 9th of July, 1883, Mr. E Harington, now M.P. for a division of Kerry, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment on a charge of having taken part in "an unlawful association." On this occasion the entire plant, machinery, type, etc., of Mr. Harrington's paper, the *Kerry Sentinel*, was seized by the Police. This extreme proceeding affords an example of violent interference with the press for which no parallel can be found under the present *regime*. Mr. T. Harrington was in 1883 sentenced to six months' imprisonment for a speech delivered in the town of Mullingal. These cases, far from being isolated exceptions, are typical of the Act of 1882, and can easily be multiplied.

It may be urged that they are of slight assistance in the hard task of defining the "political prisoner" of the present day. This is true. They can do little to elucidate that obscure character. What they can do is to prove that all who admire Lord Spencer's discrimination in this difficult matter cannot logically condemn Mr. Balfour's.—Yours faithfully,

GEORGE WYNDHAM.

A CARD.—An IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the "Paris Figaro" of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and premature decay. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

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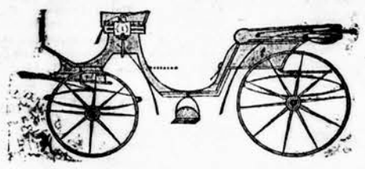

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